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PACT EAST BERLIN SUMMIT REPORTEDLY SET FOR MAY

LD271605 Hamburg DPA in German 1505 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] East Berliln (DPA) -- A summit meeting of the Seven Warsaw Pact states will presumably take place in East Berliln in the last days of May, according to information from East European circles. One day more than usual has been planned for this meeting of Party heads in order to include them in the city's 750th anniversary celebrations, it was said today.

The communique of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw "Political Consultative Committee" held last June, gave notice that the next meeting, by rotation, would be in East Berlin.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES CEMA LABOR MEETING 24 MAR

AU270826 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Mar 87 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report on 24 March conference of the heads of the CEMA countries' labor affairs organization in Budapest and address by Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and deputy premier: "Efficient and Full Employment Are Equal Requirements -- Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy's Opening Address"]

[Text] The conference of the heads of the CEMA countries' state agencies for labor affairs began in the International Trade Center in Budapest on 24 March. The countries participating in the 4-day conference are: Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. The heads of labor affairs bodies will inform each other about their countries' most important labor affairs, wage, and social measures. They will also discuss the wage administration experiences connected with the spread of enterprise independence as well as labor and social issues related to the further development of the economic mechanism.

The conference was opened by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He began by saying: "On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I greet you with respect and sincere friendship. It is a great pleasure for us that the conference of the heads of the CEMA countries' labor affairs bodies is meeting again in Budapest."

"Hungary hosted the conference last time in 1978. In the almost 10 years since then, considerable changes have taken place in both the Hungarian people's economy and the people's economy of the friendly socialist countries, and, subsequently, also in the areas of labor affairs.

"The conference of labor affairs heads greatly contributes to making the experiences of individual countries known to others and to the study of positive solutions.

"In the intensive phase of economic development -- to which all the CEMA countries are shifting nowadays -- the role played by the human factor increases along with the importance of the active work leading to economic results. All this, of course, brings increased requirements for the countries' employment policy and manpower management. They have to maintain full employment and improve working conditions within the frameworks outlined by these new requirements. All this means more difficult tasks, and in many respects new tasks often fraught with contradictions.

"Let me briefly present the results we have achieved to date, and the tasks ahead in the course of carrying out the above mentioned tasks.

"In its decision, the 13th MSZMP Congress established the goal for 'accelerating economic development in the coming years. By strongly and generally developing the intensive economic activity, reducing expenditure, and making more complete use of the available resources, we must attain a well-founded growth which will enable a further improvement in the economic balance, a gradual and widespread renewal of the material and technological bases of the people's economy, and an increase in the people's standard of living.' The implementation of this task is incorporated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan of our people's economy.

"We did not succeed in implementing the goals we had set out for ourselves last year. National income grew much more slowly than planned because we did not succeed in making adequate progress in efficiency and structural renewal. As a result, the foreign and domestic balance of the people's economy deteriorated. Consumption, real income, and real wages increased last year, but the inadequate performance behind them greatly reduced the value of their increases.

"Certain objective factors that we cannot or can only barely influence played a considerable role in our lagging behind. Such factors are, for example, the deterioration of the foreign market conditions in the exports of our agricultural products, and due to oil market developments, oil-exporting countries are purchasing less from us and with more unfavorable conditions. However, factors that are within our control, like, for example, the shortcomings in economic management and the weaknesses in the leadership activity, played at least a similar role.

"The current problems facing our people's economy also derive from the many places that do not make adequate use of the available performance capacity: The many unnecessary factors burdening working time, and inadequate work organization and discipline; in short, our working standard has been unable to adjust to the requirements of the intensive development phase.

"The measures aimed at better utilizing the working time and increasing the level of work oreganization have not been fully successful so far; therefore, we wish to improve work organization with further government measures.

"We are trying to expand the possibility of settling personal affairs after working time and the services given to the population. We are restricting the use of working time for educational, social, and other purposes not directly connected with work. I have to admit that, so far, we have achieved only initial results, and there is need for further persistent activity in order to make sure every minute of the public working time is used for efficient work activity. In addition to all this, we are aware that the increase in work efficiency and the improvement of its organization depend on the interest and efforts of the economic organizations."

"Speaking about our labor affairs development, I can say that the 5-day working week has already been generally introduced in Hungary; we introduced a 40-hour working week in industry, the construction industry, and in the state administration in 1984.

"Considerable changes have also occurred in the past years in the manpower structure: the number of people working in industry and the construction industry has decreased, and the number of people working in agriculture has been fluctuating. In accordance with our plans, there has been a considerable increase in the number of people employed in services, but it is still lagging behind the increasing demands. The central state administration organs are solving their tasks today with a smaller staff than previously.

"We have also achieved favorable results in increasing the level of the professional skill of our manpower. In 10 years the proportion of skilled workers among the manual workers grew from 30 percent to 43 percent. There has been an increase in the proportion of workers with secondary and higher education from among the white-collar workers. The structural and territorial differences between the manpower supply and demand diminished only slightly in the past period. There continues to be a shortage of hard labor workers, people working in unfavorable working conditions and with variable working schedules, and of well-trained manual and intellectual workers."

The Employment Policy's System of Means [subhead]

"We wish to alleviate the structural manpower shortage by means of various central and enterprise labor affairs measures: by increasing the shift bonus, workplace bonuses, and by permitting employment outside of the main job. The introduction of the new form of employment -- the enterprise business work partnership -- has invoked considerable change. The best enterprise workers generally found surplus work and surplus income possibilities in these partnerships and this has strengthened their links with their respective enterprises. At the same time, however, these enterprise business work partnerships have intensified some negative phenomena, too, primarily by reducing the enterprises' obligation to perform intensive economic activity, thereby upsetting the income proportions in many places. We are striving to curb these negative phenomena, while maintaining the enterprise business work partnerships.

"Along with the structural manpower shortage, and parallel with this, temporary employment problems are also emerging in certain areas of the country, problems that might increase with the planned and desired improvement in employment efficiency. Unskilled women, older workers, workers of altered work capacity, and the people living on the periphery of the society are those primarily affected by this problem.

"In order to increase our economic performance and accelerate structural change in the coming years, efficient employment should become an equal requirement with full employment in our employment policy. From many points of view, this represents new conditions for the employment policy and manpower management. In order to create these conditions and to eliminate or ease the inevitable conflicts in this area, we have developed a sort of work distribution between the central and local state organs and the economic organs. The most important task facing enterprises both now and in the future is to create the conditions for efficient employment. The economic regulators and environment give them adequate and flexible room to maneuver in this regard.

"It is the task of the local state bodies to regroup manpower and reemploy the workers who lose their jobs at a given enterprise due to the introduction of efficient employment. A system of employment policy means continues to be developed to facilitate this task. The network of labor exchange offices, the retraining support system, the extension of periods of notice, and the supply of job-seeking allowance, are all part of this system.

"According to our experience so far, the above-mentioned employment policy means are operational although they have been used only slightly in the past years. We are counting on the system of employment policy means combined with a more efficient economy, to be used to an increasing extent."

Accepting the Local Conflicts [subhead]

"We are aware that the renewed employment policy concept will meet with quite a lot of incomprehension, antipathy, and even local conflicts. [paragraph continues]

We accept all this not in a self-centered manner but by taking into consideration our primary interest, the increase in the economy's income producing capacity; this is the condition for the further improvement of our living conditions.

"Distribution according to work is the determining principle of our system. In the current phase of our development, we find it socially just and at the same time encouraging if people who contribute a greater and more useful performance to society live better. Leading party and state bodies have repeatedly taken a stand in the past in favor of a more consistent implementation of distribution according to work and an income differentiation based on performance. All this is, of course, supplemented by our social policy -- the sources of which make up more than one fourth of the national income -- where need and real social needs are the most important criteria of distribution.

"A more consistent implementation of distribution according to work is hindered nowadays by the fact that, on the one hand, differentiation according to performance is still not general, and, on the other hand, factors favoring leveling continue to exist. Progress requires a joint and coordinated activity on the part of the state bodies and enterprises.

"As a result the world market has devalued the results of our economic activity in recent years, so the performance and income proportions that have developed at the level of the people's economy are not adequate. One of the characteristics of recent years has been the incomes from work exceeding the level covered by our economic performance."

A Need for Realistic Performance Requirements [subhead]

The greatest problem facing our system of encouragement is the fact that a realistic performance requirement is often missing. Enterprise profits only partially express the real enterprise performances.

"The MSZMP Central Committee Decision of November 1986 set the following task for the labor affairs: 'We should use an applied income and wage regulation that will ensure harmony between performance and income outflow, and which will facilitate a rational manpower regrouping and more efficient manpower management. Wage management and other staff-reducing measures should be gradually made general. The necessary manpower regrouping should be facilitated also by central measures and means.'

"Only by modifying the other elements of the system of economic management too, and in harmony with them, can these tasks be implemented.

"The party and the government is paying particular attention to eliminating the obstacles that hinder the development of the people's economy, increasing the standard of economic guidance, and creating the political and social conditions necessary for the improvement of the economic activity.

"The Central Committee session of December 1986 dealing with the acceleration of technological development and the increase in the efficiency of scientific research served this purpose.

"It is our determined intention to deal, in the coming Central Committee sessions, too, with the issue of accelerating the development of the people's economy.

"By presenting the labor affairs trends of the decade accumulated since the last conference of the CEMA labor affairs heads held in Budapest, and the current problems, I wanted to shed light on our common problems.

"Our party and people are following with great pleasure the economic and social transformations going on in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries too.

"We are confident that the acceleration in the development of the countries of the socialist community will contribute to closer cooperation within CEMA to the benefit of every participant.

"CEMA and our active participation in socialist economic integration play a determining role in Hungary's international relations. Therefore, it is particularly important for us that the countries of the community develop more efficiently, both separately and together within the CEMA.

"Your conference is an adequate forum to discuss the labor affairs connected with this development. I wish your conference in Budapest success."

Following the opening speech, the conference continued its work in a plenary session.

Havasi Meets Delegates

LD280333 Budapest MTI in English 1925 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- The conference of leaders of the state labour organizations of the CMEA ended Friday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The conference, held March 24 to 27, was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The labour organization leaders gave briefs on the most important labour and social welfare measures taken in the individual CMEA countries since 1986. They exchanged views on the connections between growing company independence and wages management. The conference approved the work schedule for 1987-88, and the report on the work realized in 1986, to be submitted to the CMEA Executive Committee.

The leaders of the state labour organizations of the CMEA member states met Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

CAMI, LEADERS ATTEND WRITERS' UNION PLENUM

AU241243 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, 24 Mar (ATA) -- The extended plenum of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union began its proceedings in Tirana on March 23 before noon to analyse the great tasks set by the 9th Congress of the party to improve the quality, enrich the content and improve the form of literature and arts, to enhance the militant role of writers and artists in the communist education of the masses.

Attending were writers and artists, working people and leading cadres of cultural and artistic institutions, publishing houses, and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Pirro Kondi; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi, and other comrades.

The chairman of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, Dritero Agolli, read out the report: "The Quality of Literary-Artistic Process of Artists Faced With the New Social Demands", where he pointed out among others the numerous achievements scored in the genre of prose, poetry, music, and figurative arts as well as in other fields of literature and arts. Literature and arts in our country are sound. They have enhanced their authority and enjoy the love of the broad working masses. The joint efforts of writers and artists, their intensive creative work to translate into life the decisions of the 9th congress of the party and their moulding with the teachings of the unforgettable Enver Hoxha will further promote the development of our literature and arts.

Then writers, sculptors, painters, critics, playwrights, etc. took the floor. They expressed their determination to carry into life the tasks set by the 9th congress of the party.

The plenum continues its proceedings on March 24.

Agolli Addresses Plenum

AU301410 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Mar 87 p 3

["From the Report" delivered by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania to the union's plenum on 23 March in Tirana]

[Excerpts] Our society -- Comrade Dritero Agolli stated among other things -- is living in a climate of great demands, in the climate of implementing a new style of thinking and acting created by the Ninth AWP Congress and its magnificent program. Its ideas stimulate us to think dialectically and to closely link the processes of the accelerated pace of socioeconomic development with the pace of the process of the all-round formation of the individual. It cannot be otherwise. Today, man lives in a time of great interdependence with the economy, technology, science, culture, ideology, and politics. A genuine literature and art of high conceptual and artistic standards constitutes one of the most powerful weapons to accelerate the pace of the process of the formation of man. [passage omitted]

Comrade Dritero Agolli went on to stress the need to raise the quality and to enhance the clarity of the thinking and philosophical message in literary and artistic works. [passage omitted] The great demand raised by the party with regard to the economy, culture, literature, and the arts cannot coexist with euphoria, abstract moralizing, empty phrases, and slothful thinking. It is necessary to reflect the philosophy of our era. Only then will our works carry a message. [passage omitted]

Comrade Dritero Agolli went on to say that artistic quality depends on many factors, and primarily on the talent and capability of the creators themselves. It depends on the knowledge of life, the culture, and the broad interests of the creator, his affection for the people, and his belief in social progress, socialism, and communism. In the struggle for quality and to eliminate mediocrity, superficiality, mere description, and schematism, the message of the writer and artist who wishes to communicate with other people, who wishes to carry out an open dialogue with them, is of great importance. The message of writers and artists in the socialist society does not carry a distorted reflection of life, but instead its most progressive sound. This sound is a result of the tackling and resolving of real problems proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, profoundly and creatively mastered by the writer. On this question, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated: "We are not learning Marxism-Leninism at school in order to satisfy our curiosity or merely to enrich and develop our intellect, but in order to be of value in life, in order to more successfully carry out the tasks set out by the party, in order to become conscious and capable revolutionaries, and in order to further promote the cause of socialism and communism in our country."

Those writers and artists who have consolidated these theoretical convictions of our philosophical doctrine and of our reality, and who have also been assisted by their talent and broad culture, those writers and those artists have also been able to convey a message carrying a clear philosophical note.

What we require from the message of writers and artists is that it should convey the most progressive thinking of the time. In order to achieve this, the writers must turn their attention more to the portrayal of progressive people, of those people who seek, discover, and create through their thinking and their action. Where are the progressive people of the cities and of the countryside, the people of science and technology, of culture and politics, portrayed in our novels, short stories, and poems? They still do not exist as such. They emerged in life a long time ago, whereas literature is slothful in portraying them. Only their portrayal could bring a new note to the philosophical message of writers. This requires passion, knowledge, and lofty interests in life. [passage omitted]

Comrade Dritero Agolli spoke also about the need to raise the standard of literary and art criticism, that it may be correct, objective, and constructive, that it may avoid a levelling of personalities, that it may avoid artificially raising creative values in literature, in the figurative arts, music, cinematography, and the theater; a particular role is played here by the publishing houses and the press. The leveling of personalities and the artificial raising of values, he went on to say, have existed for some time in certain writers' and artists' circles, in creative discussions, in the literary press, and from time to time also in the daily press.

A considerable role in furthering an irreconcilable attitude toward the levelling of literary and artistic values and in the struggle against their artificial elevation can be played by promoting a creative climate in the Union of Writers and Artists. It is true that this climate has improved, particularly recently, through discussions, debates, the threshing out of ideas, and other literary and artistic activities, but it is still not up to the level required by the further development of literature and the arts. [passage omitted]

The Union of Writers and Artists enjoys every opportunity to bubble with ideas, discussions, and lively debates about poetry, prose, the figurative arts, music, and about problems concerning aesthetics and the theory of literary and artistic culture.

In conclusion Comrade Dritero Agolli stated: Literature and the arts are developing soundly in our country. They have raised their authority and have won the affection of the broad working masses. The mistakes and weaknesses reflected in the average and below average level of some genres can be overcome. Ups and downs and disproportions in the value of certain genres can occur in literature and the arts over a certain period. But they are temporary. Works of a high standard will surely appear, and they will bring in new qualities and will raise the general value of literary and artistic creativity. The common efforts of writers and artists, their intensive creative work to implement the decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress, and their constant tempering with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha will further promote the development of literature and the arts, like our entire economy and culture.

Cami Calls For 'Militancy'

AU291909 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

["From the Speech by Comrade Foto Cami," AWP Central Committee Politburo member, at the plenum of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania on 24 March 1987 in Tirana]

[Excerpts] Comrades, at its Ninth Congress the AWP set out a great and bold program for the rapid development of the economy and culture, for the country's all-round progress. The Congress also issued important directions with regard to the field of art, assuring the attainment of the great goals and the continuity of the great communist ideals, assuring progress on the road of socialist realism, further enriching its achievements and experience.

The party has always valued literature and the arts very highly. They play an irreplaceable and incomparable role in the life of the country and provide the major spiritual nourishment of the people.

In recent years, however, as has been stressed on various occasions, a harmful tendency has been observed, a complacency toward the quality and toward works of an average and not infrequently even midiocre standard; there has been a certain slowdown of some genres in recent years; works are not being created that would provide events of considerable importance in artistic life. Naturally, we cannot say that this state of affairs characterizes all genres. Considerable efforts have been made to create works of a high qualitative standard in cinematography and in some literary genres, in some poetic publications, or some musical works.

It is important that everyone should completely understand that low creativity slows lthe progress of art, that it checks its development. When artistic creativity fails to achieve a high standard it weakens its educational influence on the masses and removes them from art. Therefore, the development of literature and the arts now depends on the struggle against mediocrity.

The Albanian literature and art of socialist realism have every opportunity and provide many exmples of overcoming this state of affairs and progressing rapidly. This is required by the country's development and the development of art itself, by the stage that has been reached, and by the need to also assure the progress of artistic culture, which must confront bourgeois and revisionist art.

When we stress the absolute necessity of raising the qualitative level of art, we understand primarily the strengthening of its ideological content. And this content is strengthened when the artist reflects the vital life and the progressive people of our time in a profound and artistically striking manner, when the artist penetrates deeply into the internal processes of the struggle for socialism and conveys the message of communist ideals. [passage omitted] The task of raising quality in the arts is the need to portray the life of the people in important relations and conflicts, and not temporary and passing aspects. Our revolutionary art aims to portray the life of the masses in all its dimensions, in the great processes, and not to limit itself to partial and insignificant matters which cannot call forth generalizations of stable ideoartistic values and great significance. [passage omitted]

Other socialist life is such that "the big and the small," the epic and the lyric, the social and the intimate, are intertwined, and in the same way that they are intertwined in life, they must also be intertwined in art. In our society, personal life is connected with social life by a thousand threads, and the same applies to personal and general interests, the destinies of individuals and those of the people and of the country. What we need is a more powerful and comprehensive portrayal of our life. This would bring freshness, variety, and beauty to our arts, this would enrich and complete the tableau of our socialist life.

Militancy has been and remains an important quality of our revolutionary and party-minded art. This art is engaged in a particular historic task: to struggle for the cause of socialism, for the country's prosperity, and the affirmation of communist ideals. That is why, when we insist on a rise in quality, we demand primarily a lofty ideological substance, rich thoughts, and important generalizations. The Ninth AWP Congress stressed that "what must appear and be reflected clearly in every work is the philosophical thought and message. Otherwise, the work becomes ordinary and no form, no style can save it." conversely great ideas must be embodied in great art, in ardent sentences, in beautiful and thoughtful figures, in attractive vital subjects, and in lively and concrete characters. Disregard of the well-known truth that there is no conceptual quality without artistic quality, as has been the case, opens the way to the poverty and schematism in art. [passage omitted]

CARCANI ADDRESSES RAILROAD YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

AU251222 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 25 (ATA) -- On occasion of the first anniversary of the beginning of the work in the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railway and in the context of the 40th anniversary of the construction of the first railway, the Central Committee of the LYUA [Albanian Union of Working Youth] organised a meeting of work to generalize the one year experience of the work in the railway, to reduce the time limit of the construction of this project and to further spread its experience in all the activities of youth organizations.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the minister of constructions, Farudin Hoxha; the minister of communications, Luan Babameto; the minister of public service economy, Xhemal Tafaj; the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, and other comrades.

The meeting was declared open by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Mehmet Elezi.

The report and contributions pointed out the great mobilization of youth volunteers who right after the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia with the people of Mirdite, where on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, he entrusted the construction of this project to the youth, they finished the first stage of the Milot-Rreshen-Rubik railway applying the method of undertaking. During this year of great mobilization, the volunteers from all the districts of the country, it was stressed at the meeting, realising the norm by over 120 per cent, opened broad front of work, worked at fast rates to reduce the planned time limit of the construction of the railway.

Amidst the applauses of those present, the floor was taken by Comrade Adil Carcani, who on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally greeted the volunteers, builders, designers and all the working people of this project on the very good achievements on all the fronts of the construction of the railway. The period we analyse at this meeting, Comrade Adil Carcani said among others, is relatively short, only 1 year, but the balance sheet of the achievements is very rich. Within less than one year, you built over 100 works of arts, etc. Still greater is the balance sheet of the great educational values of this undertaking for the youth.

Through your heroic work during this year you confirmed your militant stand, the lofty feeling of communist responsibility and the great revolutionary engagement to keep the word given to the party to reduce the time limit of constructing this project of the 8th Five-Year Plan.

With your bold targets and the militant spirit you are displaying in building this project, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed, you are further enriching your method of work, the method of revolutionary undertaking. Just as Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the 9th Congress, the party has firm confidence that as always, the younger generation will work with might and main to realize the tasks set by the 8th Five-Year Plan and will carry further the glorious traditions of our youth. And the youth is responding to this call of the party. It has launched the undertaking to realize the task set by the congress: to double the olive production within this Five-Year Plan, to create cultivated meadows, etc. After congratulating once again the young boys and girls, for the good results they have attained, Comrade Adil Carcani expressed his conviction that the youth organization of the railway, its central staff, all the working people and specialists who work for the construction of this project, will realize ahead of schedule the targets set for the construction of the railway.

ARTICLE VIEWS HOXHA'S WRITINGS ON OPENNESS

AU221710 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Feb 87 pp 53-59

[Zamira Cavo article: "For Systematic, Open, and Specific Information of the Working People"]

[Excerpts] The tasks set out by the Ninth AWP Congress for the country's further development on the road of socialist construction are considerable, but also completely feasible on the basis of the direct and increasingly active participation of the masses in the country's political, ideological, economic, and social life, as well as in organization and management. However, this increasingly active involvement in solving problems and fulfilling tasks also depends, among other factors, on the level of people's knowledge of these problems and tasks, which is attained, among other ways, by informing them systematically in a way which clarifies the problems and tasks set out by the party, which results from practice in the solution and execution of these tasks, and which confronts everyone with their duties and makes them responsible for performing what is entrusted to them.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has long since dealt with this question in both its philosophical and practical aspects and has made it clear that the party's problems are problems of concern to the masses. That is why -- he used to instruct -- we must seek and find these problems among the masses, we must discuss and resolve them together with them, because it is precisely the broad masses that create and transform the world and society. Consistent in the implementation of this instruction, the party again raised at its ninth congress the question of remaining as close as possible to the masses, of informing them clearly and in good time about problems, expressing the belief that "regular systematic and open information on everything that occurs in the country's life increases the creative initative and active participation of the masses in the country's administration and broadens our socialist democracy." (Ramiz Alia, "Report to the Ninth AWP Congress," p 115).

Comrade Enver Hoxha has argued that socialism is built by the masses, the party makes them conscious. Meanwhile, the practice of our socialist construction has proven that under the conditions of social ownership of the means of production, which creates relations of cooperation between people and makes all society interested in the deepening of the revolution, the higher the consciousness of the working people, the more stable their convictions about their role in society, the greater is their mobilizaton in the fulfillment of tasks. People become conscious and deepen their convictions in their role when they master the party's line, directions, and directives through systematic information enriched by political, ideological, and vital arguments, and when they are aware of the problems and tasks that arise, as well as the state of affairs, with achievements and weaknesses, with the difficulties and the struggles that have been and must be waged to overcome them. [passage omitted]

The increasingly active participation of the masses in the country's administration is a dialectical process which must be profoundly understood politically and must be achieved on the basis of the demands of the present stage of development.

The party has always stressed the absolute necessity for the communists and cadres to understand, primarily ideologically and politically, the importance of the constant development of our democracy for the destinies of socialist construction, because, no matter what the concrete measures that could be adopted for its extension, they would not have the required effect unless they are properly and deeply understood politically.

Particular emphasis is given to this general rule under present conditions in which the party, approving great tasks for the country's economic and socio-cultural development during the eighth 5-year period at its ninth congress, drew the attention of its organs and organizations to the need for qualitative improvements to be also made in their method and style of work and for close links with the masses in order to better respond to their impetus, enthusiasm, and initiative, and to utilize to a high degree of efficiency all their mental, physical, and creative potential for the all-round fulfillment of tasks.

The party draws special attention to these matters of the working methods of its organs and organizations, of its communists and cadres, and all its instruments, because despite the ever-increasing improvements that have been achieved in this field, in practice there are still instances where some communists, cadres, and party organizations are not open in their work, and where they do not communicate their guidelines, directives, and instructions to every worker, or follow through their execution, and instead of relying firmly on the working people they follow bureaucratic and purely administrative paths. In particular, some cadres merely formally, and with difficulty, inform the working people about progress in work, and similarly give an inadequate account of themselves before the masses. [paragraph continues]

There are instances when these meetings assume a purely formal character, with shallow and over-enthusiastic contributions which do not reveal shortcomings, weaknesses, and failures, which do not set forth problems, without accountability on the part of cadres, and there even examples of cadres using these meetings to give orders.

Of course, such attitudes are mistaken, and thus must be fought and eliminated. The party has made clear that it is the working people and cooperativists who fulfill the plan in every unit of labor and production, and so it is a matter of course that they should be kept regularly informed about their achievements as well as their shortcomings and difficulties, and that communists and cadres should in every case turn frankly to the working people and share their worries, make frank criticisms and also criticize themselves, and seek the opinions and contributions of the collective on how work should be carried forward. [passage omitted]

The question of the struggle against every sign of liberalism and indifference must also be considered and covered in the broad plan of work of the party and its instruments with the masses. It is well-known that signs of indifference have no social or economic base among us, that common property and the socialist relations built upon it have reduced the interests of people to a common denominator and as a result the problems of society concern every individual and the problems of the individual are the concern of society. "In no other society," Comrade Ramiz Alia teaches us, "are the duties of the individual toward the community and of the community toward the individual so harmoniously governed as in our socialist society." The party and its ninth congress have set out the task that "we must defend, consolidate, and constantly carry forward these historic victories of socialism." (Ramiz Alia, "Report to the Ninth AWP Congress", p. 94-95) In carrying out this instruction, the struggle against liberalism and indifference must be intensified and raised to a higher qualitative level.

For this struggle to be waged successfully, it is necessary for the party organs and organizations and all their instruments not only to concern themselves with every instance of a liberal or indifferent attitude, but, more importantly, to nip in the bud every attitude and form of behavior which makes people indifferent. Experience shows that individual working people hold indifferent attitudes because of an insufficient level of maturity in the lofty qualities of our new kind of personality, something which presents the task of carrying out a special kind of ideopolitical educational work down to the individual level. But often the reason for indifferent attitudes among some working people is principally the defects and weaknesses of the working methods of party organs and organizations, organs of the state and the economy, and the mass organizations. Just as often, signs of indifference among individual workers have their origin in mistaken bureaucratic attitudes and forms of thinking among particular cadres and organs in their relations with the working people, and which are expressed in a distancing of the working people from the problems of the day, in signs of formalism in seeking their opinion, in failures on the part of these bodies to probide solutions to problems raised by the masses, etc. The party has made clear to its organs and organizations, and has demanded of them, that they should present the opinions and suggestions of working people promptly, and should examine them carefully to see what can be solved at once and what cannot be solved at once, and demand that the competent authorities lay down a period by which soluble problems will be solved, and that their progress toward a solution should be monitored, facing with their responsibilities those cadres and organs that fail to implement the good suggestions and proposals of working people. The attitude of party organizations should be especially harsh and irreconcilable toward the domineering and vengeful tendencies of some cadres, who, imagining that the position given to them makes them immune to criticism, egotistically exploit their position and avenge themselves by unearthing the "weak points" of those working people who criticize them for shortcomings, weaknesses, and injustice. [passage omitted]

ALIA THANKS GDR'S HONECKER FOR GREETINGS

AU232021 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, has sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, expressing thanks for the congratulations on his reelection. At the same time Ramiz Alia conveys his best wishes for the happiness of the GDR people.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU221603 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Tirana, March 22 (ATA) -- The plan on cultural exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 1987-1988 was signed in Tirana on March 21.

The plan was signed for the Albanian side by the secretary general of the Albanain Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Petraq Pojani, and for the Korean side by the vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the DPR of Korea, O Mun-Han. Attending the signing ceremony were the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica; the vice chairman of the Committee of Culture and Arts of the PSR of Albania, Sefedin Cela; director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli, as well as the members of the two delegations.

Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the DPR of Korea to the PSR of Albania, Park Sang-Hjeng [spelling as received].

On March 21 too, the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi, received the Korean delegation, led by the vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the DPR of O Mun-Han, and had a friendly talk with it.

BCP DAILY ON PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

AU301006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial article: "Unity in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] The 2-day meeting in Moscow of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States impressively demonstrated the socialist community's unity of thought and cohesion on the most important issues of our time: removing the nuclear threat, saving mankind from the dead weight of the arms race, and strengthening security in Europe and the world.

The unity of thought and cohesion became even more important against the background of the activization of the most conservative forces in the United States and NATO, which do not want to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe or the world.

The Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States, which has the important task of coordinating the foreign policy activity of the socialist countries, adopted a communique, a Declaration on Developing the all-European process and the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting, and a Declaration on Banning Chemical Weapons.

The common spirit of the 2-day debates and the adopted documents is permeated by the socialist community's striving to make all necessary efforts to achieve what all mankind expects -- a secure world. The meeting participants expressed the general alarm caused by the complicated international situation, a result of the activities of the United States and NATO, which are continuing the nuclear and conventional arms race.

The foreign ministers of the socialist countries directed attention to the need to unite the efforts of all states for further developing the positions reached in Reykjavik.

The socialist countries have long been acting to strengthen security. They have adopted many constructive initiatives, published in the June 1986 Budapest Appeal. Important proposals were also made at the Vienna meeting. The declaration adopted by the Moscow meeting again stresses the importance of successfully concluding the Vienna meeting for further developing and strengthening the all-European process.

Unfortunately, the unconstructive approach of the Western delegations became evident at the Vienna meeting. These delegations show no interest in concrete negotiations nor in the successful completion of the meeting, and are trying to divert the meeting from its real objectives. The active opposition of the most conservative forces in the West shows their inability to adopt sensible decisions that correspond to the requirements of our time. They go against the prevailing mood of not only the broad public circles but also political and governmental circles which have reached positively to the USSR's realistic and constructive proposals.

Bulgaria, as an active member of the Warsaw Pact and initiator of important proposals to improve the international climate, such as the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, is making its contribution to the joint efforts to create a world without weapons and wars. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, "The improvement of the international situation requires tireless efforts not only on the part of the militarily powerful states but also on the part of the medium-size and small countries." Strong, because of the support of its entire public, our country will spare no effort and, together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, will continue to work for the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, and a climate of confidence, mutual respect, and cooperation in the interest of peace.

GANEV COMMENTS ON PACT MINISTERS' MEETING

AU271423 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA) -- In examining the current international situation at their meeting in Moscow, the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty voiced concern and optimism at the same time. Their concern comes from the fact that the United States and its NATO allies are as yet not contributing to the efforts to achieve a major about-turn for the better in international relations. Optimism on its part results from the realistic possibility to achieve such an about-turn if all states unite their efforts in the aim of creating a world free of nuclear weapons and violence, said Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who took part in the Moscow meeting, at a press conference today.

He said that the last ten years have shown the correctness of the decision to form the Foreign Ministers' Committee. This has turned into a laboratory which synthesizes the practical steps undertaken by the Warsaw Treaty member-states in the fields of security, disarmament and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

The Bulgarian deputy foreign minister said that at their Moscow meeting the ministers had centered their attention on the most important problems of our time: the saving of mankind from nuclear annihilation, the halting of the arms race and the achieving of a true transition to disarmament.

He recalled the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and outlined the most important aspects of the documents adopted by the meeting.

Replying to journalists' questions, the deputy minister of foreign affairs noted that the meeting in Moscow has shown that the Warsaw Treaty Organization is a very important factor for peace and security. He said that the United States' attempts at replacing their missiles in Europe with more advanced ones at a time when there is a real chance of coming to an agreement on their complete elimination does not indicate any seriousness of approach on their part.

CEMA-EC 'OFFICIAL RELATIONS' DISCUSSED

AU251300 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Mar 87 p 4

[Lyubomir Koralov article: "Partnership With Plus and Minus"]

[Excerpts] Brussels -- A 2-day session of the EC foreign ministers council was held here. Particular attention was devoted to the community's relations with the United States, Japan, and the Mediterranean countries. Questions pertaining to the establishment of official relations with CEMA and others were discussed. In the meantime the second round of negotiations between CEMA and the EC at experts' level opened in Geneva. They will discuss a CEMA draft for a declaration on the establishment of official relations between the two communities. [passage omitted]

Trade between the two communities amounts to more than $40 billion and experts justifiably think that this figure does not accord with the existing possibilities and the interests of the countries in question. [paragraph continues]

This is complemented by the fact that there have been far-reaching structural changes in the economies of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, changes which drastically increase their standards as trading and economic partners.

This process makes the expansion of relations between the EC and CEMA particularly topical at the present moment and calls for them to be placed on an official basis. [passage omitted] A series of negotiations took place between the two communities at the end of the seventies, at which CEMA submitted a draft for a framework agreement on basic relations between CEMA and the EC. The draft on cooperation submitted by the EC in response to the CEMA initiative, however, restricted this cooperation to a narrow range of subjects -- such as exchange of information in statistics, standardization, long-term economic forecasts, and environmental protection. Due to the fact, that no agreement was reached on a number of basic issues, the negotiations were suspended.

Contacts were resumed at the initiative of CEMA in 1985 with a draft for a joint declaration on the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EC. Representatives of business and official circles within the EC expressed themselves in favor of such steps. [passage omitted]

Obviously, there have been sufficient statements and wishes expressed in support of implementing this action, which is of such great importance for the establishment of mutually advantageous all-European economic cooperation and political confidence. It only remains to transform words into deeds as soon as possible.

BCP DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR

AU231248 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Stefan Stoyanov: "Permanent Historic Importance"]

[Excerpts] Time is increasingly separating us from that great event in the life of Bulgaria, which had just freed itself of fascism and capitalism: the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union on 18 March 1948. As many as 39 years have passed since this remarkable date. However, it still shines brilliantly on the historical horizon of our country. The treaty was of decisive importance to our country. It became an important factor in the successful construction of our new society, and it links us forever to Lenin's great homeland.

In 1967 Bulgaria and the USSR signed a new Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty in which the principles of socialist internationalism were further developed and specified. [passage omitted]

Present-day Bulgaria is a truly transformed country. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian people's successes in the construction of socialism are the results of their heroic labor and of the correct Marxist-Leninist policy conducted by the BCP; they are the results of the April plenum line. These successes are inseparable from the friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU, the USSR, and the Soviet people. [paragraph continues]

In pointing out the achievements of our country with legitimate pride, we are well aware of the fact that we built and are still building our industrial enterprises with Soviet assistance, that we cover all our raw material and energy needs almost entirely with imports from the USSR. We are not forgetting the tremendous beneficial influence of Soviet science, education, and culture upon our intellectual life. We are not forgetting the invaluable importance of Soviet experience in our social development. Bulgarian-Soviet relations are a brilliant example of fraternal socialist mutual relations between a great and a small country, an example which has no equivalent in the world of capitalism. [passage omitted]

The CPSU Central Committee April plenum (1985) and the 27th CPSU congress created especially favorable conditions for Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation which is entering a qualitatively new stage of development. These aforementioned events in the Soviet Union raised the strategy of accelerated socioeconomic development to a new level and initiated a thorough restructuring of Soviet society. The 13th BCP Congress also assigned the task of restructuring on the basis of the trend toward qualitatively new economic growth. This concept of our two parties expresses the social necessity of change evoked by the scientific-technical revolution and creates new incentives; it sets new goals for our bilateral cooperation and opens exceptionally great opportunities at all levels. The envisaged perfection of socialist economic integration and the transformation of CEMA into an even more efficient and effective organization exerts a beneficial impact upon our economic relations with the USSR.

Now, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated, we can and must transform our already transformed Bulgaria by using on the one hand its own powerful potential and on the other hand the favorable historical environment as represented by the fraternal socialist community and by our comprehensive drawing closer together with the Soviet Union. These are factors to which the treaty signed on 18 March 1948 has undoubtedly contributed to a great extent.

ATANASOV INVITED TO HUNGARY FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU260856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left this morning on an official friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. He is accompanied by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the joint Bulgarian-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

At Sofia airport Comrade Georgi Atanasov was seen off by Comrade Stoyan Markov, Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and members of the government.

Returns from Trip

AU271620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Hungary where he spent 2 days on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, leader of the Hungarian Government.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov was welcomed at Sofia airport by Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the government, and other officials.

BCP DAILY COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

AU271754 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial article: "Bulgaria-Hungary -- Cooperation Under the Flag of Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] The friendly visit of Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, the leader of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, is a memorable event in the rich chronicle of the fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria, friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries are a decisive factor in implementing the strategy of qualitatively new growth in all fields of socioeconomic life. In this process the socialist economc integration between the CEMA member-countries is of excceptionally great importance. Time has shown that joint initiatives are a guarantee for the mutual successes and continuous advance of the states of the socialist community.

The roots of Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship are strong and deep. It is not difficult to discover them in the past, in the two peoples' heroic struggles for national and social liberation, and in the warm support rendered by the Bulgarian Communists to the historic cause of the Soviet Republic of Hungary. The feats of arms and the self-sacrifice of the soldiers of the First Bulgarian Army who fought to liberate Hungary from Hitler's fascism are always alive in posterity's memory.

The friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples have been ceaselessly advancing during the years of socialist construction. The meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, the first party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Hungary, have played a determining role in this context.

At present our two fraternal peoples are solving the historic tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress. The processes of comprehensive renewal and of seeking the most rational and effective levers and mechanisms for developing the economy and all spheres of social and intellectual life under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution form the combining link for our cooperation. This poses even more sharply the requirement to deepen specialization and production-sharing in the economy and achieve more effective scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

The forthcoming Bulgarian-Hungarian dialogue will take place in a complex international situation. The consistent peace-loving and constructive policy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states is meeting with ever wider public support in the world. The importance of the joint coordinated actions of the allied socialist states is now growing more than ever before.

The Bulgarian public is awaiting with interest the results of Comrade Georgi Atanasov's visit to Hungary, convinced that this visit will open up new horizons for fraternal collaboration in strengthening the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and the cause of peace and security in the world.

CHARTER 77 CALLS FOR SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

AU310756 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0745 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Prague -- The "Charter 77" civil rights movement is calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia. In a letter to party chief Husak it is said that a gradual withdrawal of the Soviet troops and nuclear weapons from the CSSR should be proposed on the occasion of Kremlin Chief Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to Prague. Gorbachev's visit could help to overcome the political, economic, and moral crisis from which Czechoslovakia has suffered for nearly three decades.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS INCREASED SOVIET COOPERATION

LD271117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Today the Federal Government discussed a complex of questions and tasks for the further development of long-term cooperation, production cooperation, and specialization between the CSSR and the USSR in engineering, increasing safety of nuclear power stations built in Czechoslovakia with technological help from Soviet experts, and cooperation in gas and metallurgical industries and in other spheres. Czechoslovak and Soviet economic representatives also discussed the level of Czechoslovak participation in investment projects in the USSR and the results, further progress in establishing direct relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet production organizations, scientific-technological organizations, and planning organizations.

The planned program of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the development and production of rolling mill equipment up to the year 2000, joint projects for the production of agricultural machines, equipment for the extraction of timber, and equipment for the Soviet oil industry are significant contributions toward further deepening economic cooperation and intensifying technological development. It is also envisaged that deliveries of our machines and equipment to Soviet light and polygraphical industries, and for modernization of equipment for the production of tires will be stepped up. With regard to the textile industry, it has been agreed to work out joint projects of reconstruction and building of new automized spinning works equipped with efficient Czechoslovak and Soviet machines. In addition, exports of our equipment for the production of soft drinks and storage and processing of fruits and vegetables should be increasing.

A joint proposal of Czechoslovak-Soviet long-term agreement on scientific-technological cooperation and specialization in mass production hydraulics is under preparation. Cooperation in consumer electronics will increase and mutual deliveries in this sphere will expand. The possibility of a joint conception in the development of automobiles will be discussed, and work is under way on proposals concerning further deliveries of our ships and technological vessels to the USSR. As the Federal Government noted, in further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, direct relations between production, scientific-technological, and project organizations should make a great contribution. In harmony with the integration intentions of the CEMA member states, the government has agreed to conclude an agreement on multilateral international cooperation in developing specialized and cooperative production of some kinds of machine tools, cutting tools, locking mechanism, measuring equipment, bicycles and their parts in the SRV. Thus, necessary prerequisites will be created for Vietnam to contribute toward better deliveries to the markets of the CEMA member states of these products, after having coped and having introduced their production.

The government also discussed a concluding report on measures connected with nuclear safety in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station and on radiation on the territory of Czechoslovakia. Systematic measurements of goods and fodder and other expert measurements made it possible, in comparison with the previous preliminary report of last year, to specify the estimates of radiation dose equivalents in the Czechoslovak population from the the radionuclides carried to the territory of our state. The measurements have demonstrated that the dose equivalents were substantially lower than originally stated and published. They are comparable to the doses a citizen obtains during an annual X-ray examination. It has been reconfirmed that, as a consequence of the accident, our population's health could not have been damaged. As a precautionary measure, the government approved principles for the monitoring aimed at protecting the health of the population in case of a radiation accident, and acknowledged specific measures and proposals regarding strengthening nuclear safety, which will be worked out in cooperation with the USSR this year, as well as those concerning nuclear power stations with water-cooled reactors. At the same time it expressed its consent to negotiate a convenant on responsibility for damage caused by a possible radiation accident in international transportation of burned-out nuclear fuel from nuclear power stations of the CEMA member states.

Out of the planned intentions in the international sphere, the Federal Government acknowledged the orientation plan of international agreements for the current year. It envisages negotiations with 89 countries, and the agreements concern commercial, economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation, culture and education, transport, health care, legal and other questions.

FOJTIK HOLDS TALKS IN SFRY, RETURNS TO PRAGUE

AU301457 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 87 p 1

[CTK report: "J. Fojtik Ends Visit to SFRY"]

[Text] Zagreb (CTK Correspondent) -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, ended his friendly working visit to Yugoslavia on Friday [27 March], which he undertook at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee.

In the final talk with Stanko Stojcevic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and with other party officials, the results which the CSSR and the LCY have accomplished in the construction of socialism were noted. Topical issues of the current international situation were also assessed.

Attention was also devoted to the most important tasks of information media in the fulfillment of the conclusions which arose from the latest summit meetings of Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Communists. The two sides stressed the need to expand the cooperation of the party press and information about the life and work of the people of the CSSR and the SFRY. The comradely chat was attended by Jan Husak, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY.

On Friday, Jan Fojtik paid a visit to VJESNIK, the largest publishing organization in Yugoslavia. After inspecting the printing plant, he chatted with its ranking personnel.

Prague -- Fojtik was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport, the same day by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Otto Cmolik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Dusan Rodic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, was present.

TOMAN CONFERS WITH AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, MINISTERS

AU261512 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 87 p 7

[CTK report: "In the Spirit of Good Neighborly Relations"]

[Text] Vienna (CTK) -- Miroslav Toman, CSSR's deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food, yesterday [24 March] held talks with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in Vienna. Their talk primarily concerned the further development of relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria. In a constructive talk the representatives of the two countries expressed interest in further deepening cooperation in economy, science, technology, culture, and humanitarian affairs, as well as in other spheres, in the spirit of good neighborly relations.

On the same day M. Toman had negotiations with Alois Mock, Austria's vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. He also signed an agreement on scientific-technical and economic cooperation with Josef Riegler, Austrian minister of agriculture and forestry.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST MEETING

LD261541 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 26 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by its Presidium Alternate Member and Chief Secretary of its South Moravian Regional Committee Vladimir Herman left here today for Vienna, at the invitation of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee.

The delegation will attend the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria.

CHNOUPEK, INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

Discuss Bilateral Relations

LD302257 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 30 (CTK) -- Talks between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and visiting Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari took place here today.

The two officials noted that Czechoslovak-Indian relations are an example of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems, based on the consistent observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They voiced the conviction that there exists a firm basis for the further dynamic deepening and expanding of mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres.

Discussing the international situation the two ministers reaffirmed closeness and in many cases identity of views on the basic international problems. Both sides consider elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and strengthening of peace the most important task facing mankind. They condemned the continuing arms race, primarily nuclear, and efforts to spread it to outer space.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Naraian Dutt Tiwari pointed out that the solving of international problems requires that new approaches be sought in international relations with the entire world community participating -- not only in the prior question of security but also in problems of poverty and backwardness, in restructuring international economic relations and establishing a new international economic order, and also in other questions concerning all continents. They pointed out the increasing attractiveness of peace ideas in the world community, activation and mobilization of peae forces in which the ever growing authority of the Non-aligned Movement plays an irreplaceable role.

Both sides stressed the significance of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik which showed that with constructive and realistic stands an agreement on nuclear disarmament is possible. In this connection they demanded that the resources devoted to military purposes be used for the needs of a social and economic development.

Both sides confirmed their identical view on the solution of problems in hotbeds of tension, particularly in the Middle East and in Central America, and called for a change of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They unequivocally condemned the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist Pretoria regime and supported obligatory sanctions against South Africa.

In another part of the talks Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised India's tireless peace activity, the determination of its nations to strengthen the freedom, independence and prestige of India in the international field, in the Non-aligned Movement and the group of the "Delhi Six" which is favourably influencing outlooks in the developing countries and increasing their interest in solving the global problems of mankind.

In this context he appreciated the peace appeal of the non-aligned coordination bureau made in Georgetown this month, which condemned the aggression against Nicaragua. The minister also underlined Indian support to the Contadora Group.

Speaking about economic contacts, he stressed Czechoslovakia's interest in a more dynamic participation in the process of allround modernization of the Indian industry and said that untapped reserves existed between the two countries, primarily in extending long-term cooperation in production, research, science and technology and in joint ventures on third markets.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the wealth of Indian culture and philosophy whose knowledge in Europe has been significantly promoted by the Czechoslovak indological school and spoke in favour of the further promotion of cultural contacts between the two countries. He mentioned the solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the struggle of the peoples of India against colonialism and for independence.

Naraian Dutt Tiwari pointed out the joint features of Indian and Czechoslovak peace policies. He stressed that India was paying special attention to the problems of disarmament and was taking its own initiatives in this respect. He described the November 1986 Delhi declaration on the principles of a world without nuclear weapons and violence, signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Mikhail Gorbachev, as an example of the propagation of peace ideas.

Minister Tiwari pointed out the extraordinary importance of solving the indebtedness of some developing states, especially in Central America and Africa. He expounded the Indian stand on hotbeds of tension and called for their political solution. He condemned the South African policy of apartheid and voiced full support to the stands of the front-line states in Africa.

In the evening, Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a banquet in honour of the visiting Indian foreign minister. It was attended by Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac and other Czechoslovak officials as well as the two countries' ambassadors.

Praise Soviet Missile Proposal

LD302309 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Prague March 30 (CTK) -- Documents from the recent Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers show political will necessary for making international relations more democractic, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said tonight. Speaking at a dinner he gave for Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari, he added that "we are doing everything for an atmosphere of confidence, cooperation and security to prevail in the world."

Czechoslovakia has welcomed the Soviet proposal to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe and their big reduction in Asia. This develops the Reykjavik ideas and creates realistic basis for the achievement of a specific treaty. "We are therefore worried by U.S. and NATO manoeuvring aimed at slowing down and weakening this process," Minister Chnoupek said.

In his reply, Naraian Dutt Tiwari said that India is against the arms race and for complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons and is actively contributing to easing international tension. In this connection, the minister pointed out the significance of the New Delhi declaration, which is imbued with new thinking corresponding with the nuclear era.

He emphasized that India welcomed the Soviet-U.S. summits in Geneva and Reykjavik and pointed to the policy of peace and disarmament whose initiator is the Soviet Union. He welcomed the Soviet proposal for elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe and for their substantial lowering in Asia, and voiced the conviction that Soviet-U.S. talks on this question will bring positive results.

EHRENBERGER ADDRESSES SRI LANKA COMMUNISTS

AU301446 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 87 p 7

[CTK report: "Sri Lanka Communist Party Congress; Speech by Head of CPCZ Delegation"]

[Text] Colombo (CTK Correspondent) -- The 13th Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party in Colombo was addressed on Tuesday [24 March] by the head of the CPCZ delegation, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of fuels and power.

He acquainted more than 500 delegates with the basic strategy for the development of Czechoslovak society which was approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress. He said further that the intensive dynamism of the development of economic and social progresses and the realities of the nuclear age require a new way of thinking and a new approach to the urgent problems of today's world. The countries of the socialist community are fully aware of this.

V. Ehrenberger assured the congress' delegates that Czechoslovak Communists appreciate the Sri Lankan Communists' courageous struggle to safeguard world peace, against imperialism and reaction, for the rights and interests of the Sri Lankan working people all the more so, since the Sri Lankan Communists are waging this struggle under complicated conditions.

The same day, V. Ehrenberger met in Colombo with Nissanka Wijeratne, Sri Lanka minister of justice and chairman of the Sri Lanka-Czechoslovak Society. The two representatives discussed the possibility of expanding cooperation between the two societies to deepen information about history, culture, and the present-day life of the two nations' peoples. The two ministers then attended a gala gathering of the friendship society in Colombo. Also on Tuesday, V. Ehrenberger met with M. Amarasiri, minister of trade and shipping. They discussed the possibility of trade and economic cooperation between the two states and affirmed the interest in their expansion.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM VIEWS PRAGUE ISSUES

AU271613 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 87 p 2

[CTK report: "CSSR Federal Assembly Convened; the Capital's Development on the Agenda"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium convened in Prague this Monday [23 March] with Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, in the chair. The Presidium discussed the fulfillment of the National Front's election programs and of the area plan for the CSSR's capital, Prague, a report on which was submitted by Prague Mayor Frantisek Stafa.

The report stated that, despite a number of improvements, certain negative influences have not been removed, particularly in the environmental sphere. Problems in the development of services and in improving their quality persisted, particularly in services which are in short supply, but also in public catering. The necessary standards were not achieved in the city's surface mass transport facilities; new facilities for medical care were only belatedly commissioned for operation; and problems with technical and civic facilities persisted, even though developments in solving most of these issues showed signs of improvement. However, the fulfillment of the National Front's election program for our capital Prague showed mainly favorable results, which laid the foundations for the formulation of more exacting tasks for the election period 1986-90.

Prague's problems were also dealt with at the February and March 1987 sessions of the Planning and Budget Committees of the two Chambers, and at the sessions of the Industry, Transport, and Trade Committees, of the Social Affairs Committees, of the Culture and Educational Affairs Committees, and of the Presidiums of the Chamber of Nations and of Peoples. The Planning and Budget Committees recommended in their conclusions that Prague'a mayor and the appropriate branch ministers and heads of central agencies devote maximum attention to improving the environment in the high-density population area of Prague and, after the general living environment plan is adopted, not to permit the plan to be underfulfilled. They also recommended that these agencies uncompromisingly promote the improvement of standards in domestic trade and in services, so that their activities would serve citizens according to the latter's needs. The Industry Transport, and Trade Committees pointed out, among other things, the critical situation in renewing the city's water and sewage network, as well as in eliminating refuse. Although these committees have been pointing out these problems as far back as 1983, no decision has as yet been made to build a new central sewage disposal plant, regardless of the fact that it is the prerequisite for the entire development of construction and investment work in Prague in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and in the following plans.

After a discussion, the Federal Assembly Presidium took note of the report on fulfillment of the election programs and recommended that the CSSR Government and the heads of federal central agencies, among other things, focus their attention on developing construction facilities for building, rebuilding, and modernizing the city and for maintenance work on the housing and apartment stock, and for the public supply mains.

ATOMIC ENERGY COUNCIL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR SAFETY

AU261947 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 87 p 1

[CTK report: "On Ensuring the Safety of Nuclear Power Stations"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The 47th session of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission was held in Prague on Wednesday [18 March]. It was chaired by the commission's chairman, Stanislav Havel. The session critically reviewed the state of ensuring the needs of the national economy for nuclear technology devices, which are used by more than 600 organizations in electricity generation, health care, agriculture, and industry. [passage omitted]

The session also discussed the question of ensuring the production and assembly of protective mantles [ochranne obalky] for the primary circuit equipment of VVER 1,000 reactors, which will be installed at the Temelin nuclear power station and at all other Czechoslovak nuclear power stations to be built. These protective mantles, aircraft crashes or seismic tremors, will completely prevent radioactive substances from escaping from nuclear reactors in the event of a nuclear accident.

The commission further discussed the draft of a regulation on ensuring nuclear safety in handling radioactive waste and a number of other issues connected with the development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the CSSR.

HONECKER CONDITIONS MAKE POPE CANCEL DRESDEN TRIP

AU281509 Rome ANSA in English 1030 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, March 28 -- Pope John Paul II had entered into "formal negotiations" on a trip he planned to make to Dresden in July to attend a Roman Catholic congress but cancelled plans for a visit to the East German city when communist party leader Erich Honecker named a papal stopover in East Berlin as a condition for the trip.

Citing a pre-publication release of the Catholic publication 30 GIORNI, Vatican sources said Friday that the East German head of state wanted to receive the pope in his official residence in East Berlin, a call which would have required John Paul to cross through the wall dividing the city to reach the residence from the diocese in the West.

According to the publication, the problem was said to have posed insurmountable political and diplomatic complications for the Pope.

FRG'S SCHAEUBLE IN EAST BERLIN FOR MEETINGS

Discusses Relations With Honecker

LD271936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, FRG minister with special responsibilities and chief of chancellery for a talk today at the State Council building.

The meeting took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere. There was an exchange of views on international questions, especially current issues of disarmament and arms limitation and questions concerning relations between the GDR and the FRG.

The two sides agreed that the most important task of all policy at present is the preservation and strengthening of peace. Erich Honecker pointed out that this is also the central issue in relations between the two German states. In this connection he recalled that the joint statement agreed by him and Federal Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1986 stressed the commitment to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather that peace will. He expressed the expectation that the FRG Government will also adhere to this commitment.

Erich Honecker stressed that in view of the tense international situation great efforts are still needed to make peace more secure and to avert the threat of a nuclear inferno. The two German states must do everything possible to contribute to a reduction of confrontation and to work for results in disarmament. The opportunities of Reykjavik must be utilized.

Much of the talk was devoted to the question of what the two German states can do to effectively support Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to immediately conclude a separate agreement on eliminating all medium-range weapons in Europe. Erich Honecker stressed that this offers a great opportunity for reducing the nuclear burden in Europe. He stressed the statement to the effect that in that case the longer-range operative-tactical missiles stationed in the GDR would be withdrawn. The two German states are particularly affected by the issue of stationing missiles. Thus, he appealed to Federal Chancellor Kohl to support the Soviet proposal and to exert a positive influence on the United States.

Erich Honecker welcomed the readiness for talks with the GDR on disarmament questions mentioned in the verbal answer from Federal Chancellor Kohl, which was conveyed during the visit to Berlin by Federal Minister Schaeuble. Minister Schaeuble stressed the FRG Government's interest in a speedy conclusion to an agreement on the elimination of all medium-range weapons in Europe. There was agreement that in that case negotiations on the withdrawal of shorter-range operative-tactical missiles from GDR territory could be conducted.

Erich Honecker stressed that Europe must meet its responsibility in the interests of its own security. The two German states must make their contribution to this. Apart from eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe, they should strongly support a halt to all nuclear tests, strict adherence to the ABM Treaty, a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The two sides share the view that relations between the GDR and the FRG are an important element of general European cooperation. The two German states, Erich Honecker said, should effectively help to ensure that the political climate in Europe improves.

With regard to GDR-FRG relations, Erich Honecker noted that there will be further progress if both sides are guided by respect for sovereignty, equality and noninterference, a businesslike attitude, predictability and legitimate mutual interests. There are plenty of opportunities for this, for example in the spheres of trade, industry, environmental protection, science and technology, culture, and in the humanitarian sphere. The present situation underscores more than ever that political dialogue remains an important instrument in opening the way to agreements. The GDR joins forces with all those who are guided by reason, realism and good will.

The talk was attended by: GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of chancery of the State Council chairman; Karl Seidel, director of the FRG Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry; Hans-Otto Braeutigam, chief of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR; and ministerial department chiefs Claus-Juergen Duisberg and Burkhard Dobley.

Holds Press Conference

LD271956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 27 Mar 87

["Dr Schaeuble at Press Conference in Berlin" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (ADN) -- Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, federal minister with special responsibilities and chief of the FRG Chancellery, has stressed that his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer were conducted in a very good atmosphere and very openly.

Immediately after his meeting with Erich Honecker today he told GDR and foreign journalists that they discussed questions of disarmament and arms control and all questions concerning bilateral relations that are of interest at present. He was able to state that the talks were conducted in mutual desire to (?make) further progress in the development (?of their) relations, and also make a contribution to improvements in East-West relations.

Schaeuble stressed that in exchanging views on current questions of arms control and disarmament and important (?agreement) was reached on a series of points. We concur in particular, he said, that an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on a zero solution for medium-range missiles is desirable and feasible. The two sides are striving for a speedy conclusion to a corresponding agreement, and are ready to make their contribution to this within the framework of their alliance systems. It was also stated, in agreement, that immediate negotiations should begin on the reduction of shorter-range missiles. In his view, it is important to stress that with regard to chemical weapons, too, that (?it is necessary) to work for the conclusion of a convention banning the talks this year. The two sides broadly agreed that substantial advances in negotiations must be achieved in conventional weapons as well.

Schaeubie said that respective standpoints were discussed in other questions of arms control and disarmament. The two German states support a 50-percent reduction of strategic weapons. Both sides should make their contribution to promote negotiations between the two alliance systems. The minister added: "We have both noted that bilateral relations between the FRG and GDR have developed positively over the past few years, even -- to quote General Secretary Honecker -- in difficult times, and that we can produce a favorable balance sheet." The development of these relations can also contribute to the stabilization and development of East-West relations as a whole. The talks between the FRG and GDR will be continued at various levels.

Schaeuble noted a positive development in the sphere of economic relations and in visitors' traffic. New developments have been introduced in youth exchanges. They discussed ways of expanding sports exchanges, for example in the framework of town winning agreements. The two sides advocated a speedy conclusion to an environmntal protection agreement and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation. The 2 days of talks in the GDR capital "reflected the generally good level of intra-German relations." Good opportunities exist for achieving further advances in these relations.

In response to a question, the minister said he conveyed greetings to the general secretary from the federal chancellor, and that he is conveying greetings from the general secretary to the federal chancellor in Bonn. Schaeuble stressed that his current talks are the result of direct contacts between Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker.

Schaeuble commented on questions concerning cooperation in various spheres, for example, environmental protection, science and technology, transit traffic, culture, and energy production and supply. [paragraph continues]

He said that talks at all levels are useful and necessary for the development of relations, and dialogue at a high political level is an important aspect of improving relations. He believes there will continue to be numerous opportunities for talks of this nature in the future. One's actions should now be guided by doing what can be achieved in specific terms.

DPA Reports on Talks

LD271634 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) -- According to Wolfgang Schaeuble, minister in the Chencellor's Office, the two German states see good possibilities for the further development of their relations. Following a talk with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker, which lasted at least 2 hours, Schaeuble told journalists in East Berlin today that there was an agreement that relations had developed positively at a difficult time, and that the now improved international framework, conditions, and the scope which they offered should be utilized. There was also agreement that Berlin is integrated into relations between the two states and should participate in helping progress in this sphere.

His talks yesterday with Honecker and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer were marked by the mutual desire to achieve further progress in relations and to contribute to an improvement in East-West relations. In disarmament and arms control questions there was general agreement on a number of important points regarding the goals, particularly that of a zero solution in the case of medium-range missiles in Europe being desirable and possible, and of both states wanting to press for the earliest possible signing of an agreement between the great powers.

Schaeuble said that all current topical issues of German-German relations were discussed in the talks.

This also included the celebration of Berlin's 750th anniversary and the reciprocal invitations by Honecker and the governing mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, to take part in ceremonies in the other's part of the city. In the question of the reciprocal invitations, there was agreement that solutions should be found which "do not harm" the possibilities for the further development of German-German relations, the minister said. He intends to brief Diepgen in West Berlin about his talks.

Schaeuble pointed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's remark that the 750th anniversary should be an expression of common ground in the city, and that neither side should use it to deepen the division of Berlin. Diepgen issued the invitation to Honecker in close agreement with the Federal Government and with the allied protecting powers. If you invite someone, then you also want him to come, However, there are still "a lot of complicated questions" to be clarified.

Schaeuble said that both sides want the already far-advanced negotiations on a framework agreement on environmental protection to be carried through briskly. The goal is their speedy conclusion.

Concerning travel and visitors' traffic between the two German states, in which there had been very positive developments in the last few years, good possibilities of continuing this were seen. Youth exchanges should also be further developed. Efforts will be continued for an expansion of cultural exchange.

Further topics were questions of road and rail transit traffic, and also the energy sector, he said.

Asked about a possible date for Erich Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic, which has been postponed several times, Schaeuble pointed to Kohl's reaffirmation of the invitation. Basically there is agreement that such a visit is desirable; a suitable date should be discussed at an appropriate time.

The talks, which had been held in a "very good atmosphere" and with "great openness", revealed the good state of relations. There are good possibilities for further progress, the minister said. Despite all contradictions in fundamental questions, what is required is to concentrate on what is possible.

USSR CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD291010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- The Soviet delegation attending the deliberations of the joint government commission for cultural cooperation between the GDR and USSR arrived in Berlin today. It is headed by Vasiliy Zakharov, USSR minister of culture and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The joint government commission for cultural cooperation between the GDR and USSR is to discuss the state and outlook of the further development of the cultural and scientific relations between the two fraternal countries on 30 and 31 March.

Commission Meetings Begin

LD302305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar 87 (ADN) -- The Government Commission for Cultural Collaboration Between the GDR and the USSR began its first meeting in Berlin today. The head of the GDR section of the committee, Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and culture minister, welcomed the Soviet side to the government commission led by Professor Vasiliy Zakharov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and culture minister.

The commission will be primarily concerned with direct collaboration between cultural and higher educational institutions. In the course of the meeting, the sides will brief each other on the activities of artists and others involved in the arts in honor of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF GDR-HUNGARIAN TREATY

AU261953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 87 p 6

[Hans Teichmann dispatch from Budapest: "Dynamic Partnership on a Solid Foundation"]

[Excerpts] Exactly 10 years ago, on 24 March 1977, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar signed the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance in Berlin. [paragraph continues]

The MSZMP paper NEPSZABADSAG assessed it as an "important international document, which truly reflects the proletarian internationalist principles that determine the character of relations between the socialist fraternal countries." The new treaty, the paper wrote, is not only a simple continuation and renewal of the treaty which had been valid until then and which had served relations excellently. The new treaty has raised the cooperation between our countries to a higher level.

New Stimuli Through Bilateral Meetings [subhead]

It is from this point of view that the joint efforts undertaken since then to safeguard peace and to expand our fraternal bilateral relations have to be assessed, efforts which have repeatedly received new stimuli through the meetings between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, as well as through the meetings between the two countries' premiers.

Under the leadership of the SED and the MSZMP, close and fraternal cooperation has developed between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] on the basis of the common characteristics of socialist production conditions, and on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalism. Practical experience shows that the trusting cooperation between our two parties is and remains a decisive element and motive force in the overall fraternal cooperation.

The implementation of the agreements concluded at the highest level has made cooperation visibly more active, in particular in the economic and scientific-technological spheres. The GDR and the HPR accord priority importance to strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact member countries, enforcing their coordinated foreign policy, and dynamically developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries.

The long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation through the year 2000, which was signed in 1985, plays a decisive role in bilateral cooperation. It outlines the prospects of development and provides a clear guideline to the central state and economic organs, the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions for their future work.

In the concrete implementation of this strategic plan the GDR and HPR economic units can rely on the plan coordination agreements and on a long-term trade agreement. The successes of this cooperation are demonstrated by the development of foreign trade, the deepening of research and production specialization and cooperation, as well as by the extensive direct relations between enterprises and scientific institution. [passage omitted]

For the 1986-90 period, goods deliveries for the value of more than R10 billion were agreed, which constitutes an increase to 116 percent compared with the past 5-year-plan period. At present, more than 30 percent of trade is carried out within the framework of specializations and cooperation, in particular with regard to agricultural machinery and vehicle construction, electronics, and chemical industry.

Cooperation in Culture and Education [subhead]

The friendship treaty signed 10 years ago also laid the foundation for further fruitful cooperation in the fields of culture and education. An essential and time-tested contribution in shaping the intellectual-cultural relations between the GDR and the HPR is made by the joint commission for cultural and scientific cooperation. [passage omitted]

One should also mention the extensive tourist traffic. In 1986 more than 1.4 million GDR citizens visited the HPR and about 500,000 HPR citizens came to the GDR.

Life confirms that the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the HPR of 24 March 1977 has been meeting fully the high demands of the stage of development reached at present, in the relations between the two countries and the socialist community as a whole. It is in indispensable factor of the further coming together and of the close alliance between our two fraternal peoples and states. Thus, it is and remains an important element of the successful building of socialism and of coordinating and uniting the efforts of the fraternal countries in the struggle to preserve peace on our planet.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN MEETINGS IN JAPAN

AU300901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Tokyo (ND dispatch) -- Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, met with Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and president of the Keidanren entrepreneurs association, in Tokyo on Tuesday [24 March]. Saito expressed his satisfaction that the economic, political, and cultural relations between the two countries are becoming increasingly close and more fruitful. He said that he has met with personalities from many countries, but he particularly appreciates the contacts with leading GDR politicians. In this connection he mentioned the talks he had had with Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, and other members of the party and state leadership.

Horst Sindermann and Eishiro Saito praised the work of both countries' economic committees as exemplary for the shaping of mutually beneficial relations. [passage omitted]

Both interlocutors agreed that it has become a question of mankind's existence to prevent a nuclear war. That is why it is more important than ever to guide international relations onto sound paths and to bring about a change from the policy of confrontation to one of equal cooperation everywhere. With their policy of dialogue and peaceful coexistence, the GDR and Japan are making a universally recognized contribtuion to this, they noted.

Eishiro Saito spoke in favor of uniting the efforts of all states in order to jointly solve such global questions as that of sufficient food for the world population. Even a part of the means currently used for armament would be enough to effectively combat hunger and to transform deserts into fertile land. [passage omitted]

In a talk on Tuesday in Tokyo, Horst Sindermann and Noboru Takeshita, general secretary of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, affirmed that the GDR and Japan have the same or similar standpoints with regard to a number of international questions.

Noboru Takeshita stressed the stability and continuity of the GDR'S development and emphasized that there are no contentious issues straining the relations between the two countries. He accorded high importance to cultural exchange. If the peoples can acquaint themselves with the best achievements and traditions in this area, this promotes a climate of trust. [passage omitted]

BEIL MEETS BULGARIAN, CSSR, CUBAN OFFICIALS

AU231310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, received Marin Marinov, deputy trade minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic for talks. Both agreed that the foreign trade relations are constantly and dynamically developing on the basis of the agreements concluded between the party-state leaderships of the two countries. They deliberated on problems related to the commodity exchange in 1987 as well as on the preparations for concluding contracts in 1988.

Werner Buschmann, GDR minister of light industry, discussed scientific-technical cooperation in the textile, garment and leather goods industry with Marin Marinov. The Bulgarian politician discussed opportunities for developing the consumer goods exchange with Juergen Kube, GDR deputy minister of trade and supply.

Proceeding from a high level of interlacing between the national economies of the GDR and CSSR, Dr Gerhard Beil discussed the further deepening of economic cooperation with Alois Hloch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade. In this context measures were agreed on, which promote the implementation of the exports and imports agreed in the annual protocol for 1987 as well as the contracting activity of the foreign trade enterprises on the basis of the long-term trade agreement.

A friendly meeting also took place between Dr Gerhard Beil and Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine building of the Romanian SR, as well as with Constantin Stanca, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Romanian SR. They discussed problems of further economic cooperation.

Minister Dr Gerhard Beil alsohad a friendly meeting with Dr Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba. The commodity exchange in 1987 as well as tasks related to the implementation of cooperation projects in the field of light industry were deliberated on. Measures to continuously develop further trade relations were agreed upon.

KRENZ RECEIVES HIGH SOVVET ORDEER 20 MAR

AU231310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- By decreee of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was awarded the Order of Friendship Among Peoples for his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

LOSONCZI 'ON LEAVE' FOR HEALTH REASONS

LD301743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is on leave as from today, for health reasons.

SZUROS INTERVIEWED AT CONCLUSION OF U.S. VISIT

LD291326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Interview with Matyas Szuros, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee by correspondent Elemer Csak, at the conclusion of his visit to the United States; In the "168 hours" program; recorded]

[Text] [Csak] Several high-level visits have recently taken-place between the United States and Hungary. You yourself spent almost 2 weeks in the States. How would you describe these visits, as preparation for, or a reflection of, a qualitatively new system of relations?

[Szuros] This was a first time visit to the United States of America for me. The fundamental goal of my visit was to become acquainted with American life and politics. Apart from that, naturally, was the further development and strengthening of Hungarian-American relations.

I met leading representatives of the administration, Congress, political and social as well as economic and commercial circles. I emphasize the substantive discussions held with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz, which took place in an open atmosphere. I judge the dicussions held with Whitehead and Ridgway, assistant and undersecretaries of state, on the further development of Hungarian-American relations to be important. Apart from that, there were interesting meetings, with members of the Senate and the House of Representataves, which contributed to their getting acquainted more accurately and in a more profound manner with the Hungarian political endeavors, outlook, approach; and on my part, I acquainted myself with their views. There were substantive discussions with two foreign political experts, Kissinger and Brzezinski, and although. I deal primarily with foreign political issues, this at present is inseparable from economic issues. For that reason, visits to some companies considered from the viewpoint of development bilateral relations were important, such as, for example, meetings with leaders of Boeing, and Mcdonnell-Douglas, which deal with aircraft-manufacturing, Bechtel and Westinghouse firms, which build nuclear power stations, and Occidental Petroleum.

[Csak] To stay with the topic of visits for the moment, I do not know whether Janos Kadar has an invitation to the United States, but I would be interested in whether this question has come up. In general, do you see a chance of a summit meeting during the Reagan Administration?

[Szuros] This was not discussed during this visit. The question of a summit meeting was not the topic on the agenda.

[Csak] This by all means was an extremely busy and substantive program. Would you let our listeners know what your partners were primarily intersted in?

[Szuros] Yes. As I have mentioned, we jointly assessed the development of our relations, and both sides established that the level and standard of Hungarian-American political relations is high; other areas, primarily economic cooperation, must catch up with this. There is quite a large lag here; it is characteristic that our foreign trade turnover with the United States is one-tenth of the trade conducted with the countries of the Common Market.

I must say that American partners, or the mentioned personalities whom I met, inquired primarily about the processes and events taking place in the Soviet Union, about how we in Hungary, and I myself personally judge these. I think that we were able to supply the American partners with adequate information about this issue.

Apart from that, there naturally were innumerable issues on the agenda. Among other things, the issue of the possible Soviet-American agreement now in progress, the issue of medium-range missiles, is very exciting at present. And I experienced that such an agreement is given quite a good chance.

Also discussed was the Vienna meeting, the Hungarian standpoint represented there on the nationality issue, the issue of a humanitarian conference raised by the Soviet side which is proposed to be arranged in Moscow, etc. Discussion and interest on the American side were extremely multifaceted.

[Csak] What did you discover? Does the United States find it conceivable for small countries to play a role in these very complicated political and military-political questions?

[Szuros] The Americans respect and recognize Hungarian foreign policy. It was very interesting for me to see what they think on this issue. It might be best for me to quote Kissinger, who now occupies a singular role in American political life. he said that in his opinion the Hungarians are doing in the sphere of foreign policy that which a small country belonging to the socialist community and system of alliance should do. He thinks that, naturally, no one should expect the Hungarians to loosen their ties within the system of their friendship and alliance with other socialist countries. At the same time they see that we were able to develop our relations with countries with a different social system, among them the United States, in a flexible and circumspect manner. As a small country, we are able to contribute to the development of the appropriate international atmosphere, to the working out of certain initiatives and to the overcoming of contentious issues.

[Csak] In recent years Hungary has appeared in the American press as the (?good exception). Nowadays, however, instead of the economic reform endeavors, our economic problems seem to have become the focus of attention. What was the image of Hungary that you encountered?

[Szuros] I found that Hungary continues to be respected. They spoke with recognition of our reform policy. The Americans consider that since we take reality as our point of departure, we shall be able to overcome those difficulties as well which have not unquestionably piled up, particularly in the economic sphere. They regard the situation of our country and our development as stable, and they think we shall be able to overcome all the difficulties.

[Csak] Now, summing up the experiences while they are still fresh: In which areas do you see possibilities for expanding Hungarian-American relations?

[Szuros] There will be a need to maintain high-level political relations in the future. I found that today the American side sees greater opportunities for handing over highly developed techniques and technologies than ever before. On our part, we are open and ready to make further progress politically, economically, and culturally. I think that the more marked American interest will lead to real economic results. We emphasized on every occasion that we see a possibility for American capital to play a greater part and participate more fully in the Hungarian economy with the establishment of joint enterprises; we have created the conditions that have become more favorable for foreign capital in general. Thus, we used every opportunity to express in relatively clear terms what we expect from the American economic circles.

[Csak] And how far did you find them willing to cooperate?

[Szuros] I found that in this sense interest in Hungary, in the Hungarian economy, has really increased. We see that there are many opportunities in Hungarian-American relations, which we must fully utilize in the future, on the basis of the principle of mutual benefits and mutual respect.

[Csak] Thank you for the interview. Have a good journey home.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION INCREASING WITH USSR

AU241318 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Mar 87 p 21

[MTI report: "Cooperation Between the Hungarian and Soviet Food Producers Is Strengthening -- Concrete Programs for Expanding Relations"]

[Text] The Hungarian-Soviet Permanent Agricultural Working Group held its session in Budapest 16-20 March. The participants analyzed past experiences in agricultural and food industry cooperation and outlined the joint programs and tasks of the coming period. Gennadiy Romanenko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Permanent State Committee of Agricultural Industry and head of the Soviet delegation, and Istvan Doboczky, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, informed the press about the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries and about the concrete programs during a press conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on 20 March.

Istvan Doboczky said that joining the Soviet food production program offers possibilities for developing a mutually advantageous joint activity. The flow of scientific and technological results will increase and the distribution of labor will deepen. Progress is expected primarily in modernizing the biological bases; the joint activity affects both plant cultivation and animal husbandry. The joint development and utilization of new technologies was also on the agenda of the talks. [paragraph continues]

The Hungarian farms and enterprises will join, among other things, the modernization project of the Soviet wheat and corn production, a project in which the Babolna Agricultural Combine, the Kite production structure, and the Mezofalva Agricultural Combine are particularly interested.

Gennadiy Romanenko mentioned that cooperation between the two countries' experts offered possibilities for increasing the production level in all the agricultural branches. Due to mechanization and technological mistakes, wheat production in the Soviet Union between 1981-85 dropped to the level of 5 years earlier. A part of the sowing-seed necessary for improving production has been provided by Hungarian enterprises. This has contributed to the Soviet Union's producing some 210 million metric tons of wheat last year and thus helped it to reduce imports. The goal now is to achieve an annual wheat production of 250 million metric tons; in order to achieve this, the Soviet wish to make extensive use of the Hungarian production experiences that have attracted the attention of the Soviet experts. The economic units operating in the southern areas of the Soviet Union have developed direct contacts with three Hungarian wheat production systems. Good results are expected primarily from the use of primeur corn and the introduction of technologies already tested in Hungary. Vegetable, fruit, and grape production and processing also provide possibilites for joint activity. The Soviet experts, who are organzing the joint activity at the Kecskemet Wine Combine and the adjacent research institute, are also interested in Hungarian experiences in food processing and canning technologies. Animal husbandry output is improving in the Soviet Union, but the Soviet experts wish to considerably improve production by means of intensive methods. Hungarian production experiences are used primarily in meat processing. Hungarian experts also participate in animal farm modernization projects where they are active mainly in increasing efficiency and making a better use of the available buildings.

Automation, genetics, and biotechnology are all providing opportunities for cooperation. The current talks have also contributed to the discovery of further cooperation areas.

BULGARIA'S ATANASOV CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Atanasov Gives Lazar Award

AU271830 Sofia BTA in English 1758 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Experts] Budapest, March 27 (BTA correspondent) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, completed the official visit of friendship, which he paid here at the invitation of Mr Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the Houses of Parliament, the two heads of government held their final session of talks.

The sides adopted a joint communique. Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Gyorgy Lazar signed a protocol on their talks. The document emphasises that they have exchanged views on a wide range of questions concerning bilateral economic relations. [passage omitted]

Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, handed Mr Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, the Order of Georgi Dimitrov.

The State Council has issued a decree awarding Mr Lazar with the highest Bulgarian order for his great contribution to the strengthening of the Bulgo-Hungarian friendship and the broadening of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and in connection with his 60th birthday anniversary.

Attends Luncheon, Departs

AU301211 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[MTI report: "End of Talks Between Hungarian, Bulgarian Premiers"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on Kadar reception] The last discussion between Gyorgy Lazar and Georgi Atanasov, as well as their negotiation groups, took place in the Parliament. Members of the Hungarian group were as follows: Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Imre Szabo [not further identified]; Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister; Peter Szerdahelyi, vice chairman of the National Planning Office; and Gyula Gyovai [Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria]. Members of the Bulgarian group were as follows: Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Marij Ivanov, first deputy to the minister of foreign affairs; Ivan Tenev, chairman of Elektronika Sssociation; Marin Marinov, deputy minister of trade; and Venelin Kotsev [foreign Bulgarian ambassador to Hungary]. [passage omitted]

Gyorgy Lazar and his wife gave a festive lunch in the House of Parliament in the honor of Georgi Atanasov and his wife.

The two heads of government gave toasts at the lunch.

[Passage omitted] At Ferihegy Airport, which was decorated with Bulgarian and Hungarian national banners and red flags, Georgi Atanasov was seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Government Information Office. Venelin Kotsev, Gyula Gyovai, and Mrs Gyorgy Lazar were also present.

Joint Communique Issued

LD272055 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid an official, friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic March 26th and 27th on invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party received Georgi Atanasov.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid a wreath at the memorial to Hungarian heroes, visited the Csepel machine tool factory and saw the famous sights of Budapest.

At the talks the government heads briefed one another on implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and exchanged opinions on issues concerning building socialism.

They examined the situation and tasks of cooperation between the two countries. They debated topical issues of the international situation.

The prime ministers concluded with satisfaction that Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation was developing successfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in keeping with mutual interests. They took a position on the further many-sided development of relations.

They stressed that the meetings and talks between Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov had been of decisive significance in intensifying the friendship of the two peoples and promoting cooperation between the two countries.

Gyorgy Lazar and Georgi Atanasov stressed that economic cooperation was being served effectively by implementation of the document signed in 1983 between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the main trends in economic and technological-scientific cooperation and in the perspective development of the socialist economic integration. In evaluating results in advancing bi-lateral long term production relations they pointed out the importance of creating conditions of dynamic expansion.

The government heads stressed the significance of the protocal on the coordination of national economic plans and considered it necessary that the 2,300 million rouble trade set down in the commodity turnover agreement for 1986-1990 actually take place. They consider it an important task that the 1987 commodity turnover agreement be fulfilled in full. They pointed out that a start must be made in setting the foundation for long term economic relations, i.e. for the post-1990 period, particularly in the key points of cooperation, i.e. regarding electronic and computer products, heavy duty metal-working machinery, road vehicles, hoists and transport facilities, and certain chemical materials.

They agreed that the mechanism of bi-lateral economic cooperation has to be perfected. Greater stress must go on coordination of concepts for the various sectors and subsectors of the national economy with sufficient efficiency, and on distribution of engineering industry products. The more dynamic development of commodity turnover must be based principally on the further intensification of specialization and cooperation and on exposing new opportunities for product manufacture. They stressed the important role of the exchange of consumer goods in expanding product selection.

They deemed it necessary to apply new forms of economic cooperation along a broader sphere in the various sectors of the national economy, they supported the intensive and long term build-up of direct relations between economic organizations, companies, scientific institutions, as well as the establishment of joint ventures.

They concluded that an important role is played by the Hungarian-Bulgarian committee for economic and technological-scientific cooperation in the intensification of economic relayions and in the control and management of the implementation of the tasks set down in the agreements.

The government heads stressed the importance of the further dynamic development of socialist economic integration among the countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, based on the comprehensive program of technological and scientific development to run to 2000, and in keeping with the agreements reached at the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties in Moscow in 1986.

Gyorgy Lazar and Georgi Atanasov highly valued cooperation results in culture, science, education, health, sports and tourism. They stressed the importance of a mutual better acquaintanceship with one another's experience in building socialism, and the role of the exchange of scientific and cultural values in strengthening the relations and friendship of the two peoples.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria devote special attention to strengthening the unity of the Warsaw Treaty, to operating a coordinated foreign policy.

They ensured the Soviet Union of their definite support in its long term program for the gradual and complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction which was proposed in the declaration made by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15th 1986. The government heads welcomed the latest Soviet initiative on the disarmament of European intermediary range missiles. The earliest possible implementation of the proposal would be a significant step in the promotion of European security and cooperation.

They underlined the topicality of the proposals made at the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty members on a significant reduction in European armed forces and conventional weapons.

They took a definite position for the continuation of political dialogue between countries with differing social systems serving the cause of peace, disarmament and detente, for the creation of a universal security system, and for promotion of the proposal of the socialist countries pertinent to this at the United Nations.

The two government heads emphasized the intentions of their to make an active contribution to the success of the Vienna follow-up meeting, to shift from confidence bulding measures to concrete disarmament measures, to successfully continue the CSCE process in the political, military, economic, technological-scientific and humanitarian areas.

The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes and supports the initiatives taken on establishing a nuclear and chemical weapon free zone in the Balkans.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed their anxiety over hotbeds of crisis that have evolved in various parts of the world and declared that they support the peaceful solutions to conflicts, achieved through negotiations.

Gyorgy Lazar and Georgi Atanasov reiterated the solidarity of their countries for the peoples struggling against imperialism, for national and social liberation and for economic independence.

They expressed the conviction that the talks between the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conducted in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of complete understanding and identity of views, contribute to developing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Georgi Atanasov invited the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar to visit Bulgaria. The Hungarian prime minister accepted the invitation with thanks.

BERLIN SED DELEGATION OPENS TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD271122 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Excerpts] A delegation of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive arrived in Budapest yesterday at the invitation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee. The delegation is led by Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and first secretary of the Bezirk Executive. Talks began today with a delegation led by Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee.

[Riemann] The central topic of the talks was the further expansion of cooperation between the party organizations of Berlin and Budapest. The delegations exchanged experiences on how the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress are being implemented, and also the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. The contribution of the party organisations of the capitals on the Spree and the Danube, aimed at achieving top scientific and technological performances and at increasing labor productivity, was also discussed.

Guenter Schabowski and Karoly Grosz stressed that the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance treaty between the GDR and Hungary is of pioneering significance for the deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The Hungarian press recently paid tributes on the 10th anniversary of its signing: Relations were described as excellent, and commentaries stressed that Hungary and the GDR are good partners. [passage omitted]

EDITORIAL PRAISES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH GDR

AU262009 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Document of Friendship"]

[Text] On this day 10 years ago Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar signed a document in Berlin, a document of outstanding importance for increasing the cooperation and alliance of the GDR and Hungary. As was both side's intention, the new treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed at that time was not just a mere continuation or renewal of the previously existing document, which had done good service for relations. Our countries wanted to raise the quality of cooperation.

Among other things the document emphasizes that the two countries will expand relations in all aspects, based on friendly and fraternal assistance and in harmony with the principles of socialist internationalsim. Each will assist the other on the basis of honoring the sovereignty, independence, and equality of states. The treaty states that our countries will continue in the long-term coordination of national economic plans, increasing specialization and cooperation in production and research. At the same time, relations in science, culture, press, health services, environmental protection, tourism, and sports will also increase. The treaty also deals with the international obligations of the two countries. The signatories will consistently advocate peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, the expansion of detente, and an end to the arms race. The treaty regards the inviolability of European borders -- including those between the GDR and the FRG -- to be the most significant condition for European security.

The 1st decade of the treaty, which will be in effect for another quarter of a century, has approved the intentions of the signatories. The peoples of the GDR and of our homeland are at present working on similar tasks in the construction of socialism. Our successes are inseparable from the cooperation between our countries, cooperation which has developed and affected all walks of life positively.

JOINT AUSTRIA BUSINESS SEMINAR CONCLUDES

LD260339 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna, March 25 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Austrian joint venture seminar, organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Austrian Federal Chamber of Economics, has ended in Vienna.

The event was attended by more than 300 foreign business representatives, and bilateral talks were held. The president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Tamas Beck, met Robert Graff, Austrian minister of finance, and held talks with officials of the Austrian federal, the Vienna and the Styrian chambers on timely cooperation issues.

The Austrian section of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is to organize a day of building relations in Salzburg on May 6, where the Hungarian-Austrian Chamber Coordinating Committee is later to hold its next conference. Austrian firms are to discuss cooperation and third market cooperation themes in Budapest in Autumn with Hungarian partners, and 50 Hungarian companies have already indicated participation. The Austrian Federal Economic Chamber would like to organize Austrian technical-scientific days in Budapest in 1988, in cooperation with the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

In Austria, Tamas Beck met Christian Beurle, president of the Austrian Federation of Industrialists, Rudolf Schneider, member of the board of the Creditanstalt Bnkverein, and held talks with representatives of the partner Austrian companies.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- A Hungarian-Romanian home trade protocol on trade for expanding commodity ranges and frontier region exchanges was signed in Budapest Thursday at the conclusion of talks between Imre Vincze Hungarian and Constantin Iurea Romanian deputy ministers of home trade. [sentence as received] Under the agreement the two countries are to exchange goods this year valued at a total of 2,500 million forints from their home trade commodity supplies, principally garments, household furnishings, foods and cosmetics. Direct exchanges between commercial companies and department stores are to continue to expand as is the frontier region commodity exchange. Constantin Iurea was received by Zoltan Juhar, Hungarian minister of home trade. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1951 GMT 26 Mar 87 LD]

CHURCH LEADERS TAKE OATH -- Ferenc Farkashazi, supervisor of the Northern Evangelical Diocese, and Alfred Schoner, chairman of the National Rabbi Council of the Hungarian Israelites, both recently elected as church officials who have received the preliminary approval of the Presidential Council, took their oaths of office on the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic in front of Presidential Council Deputy Chairman Rezso Trautman on 10 March. Also present at the event in the Parliament was Presidential Council Secretary Imre Katona and State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. Present at the ceremony for Ferenc Farkashazi was Gyula Nagy, bishop of the Northern Evangelical Diocese; Andras Losonci, chairman of the National Representation of Hungarian Israelites, was present at the ceremony for Alfred Schoner. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Mar 87 p 9 AU]

CHURCH, SOLIDARITY OPPOSE PRICE INCREASES

Dabrowski, Walesa Comment

AU302050 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 30 (AFP) -- The powerful Polish Catholic Church on Monday joined the banned Solidarity union in protesting massive price increases announced Saturday in essential goods and services.

In a communique, Episcopal Secretary Mgr Bronislaw Dabrowski criticized the more than 30 per cent price hikes, saying they "inspired justified anguish and concern in numerous families." Mgr Dabrowski added: "In the eyes of society, price hikes have been the only weapon used by the powers against the (economic) crisis, and they have produced no tangible results." He criticized the government for not having merited the "trust" of the Polish people to enable them to be "ready to be deprived and to work more."

Meanwhile, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said Monday the union would not immediately call for a nationwide strike against the price increases. "Workers in industries have to choose the dates and means of protest themselves," he told Western reporters here. "We must not immediately launch a strike, because it would not be reasonable to strike at a time anticipated by the government. Our experience of the past few years shows us that we must not strike when the government reacts by sending in tanks," Mr. Walesa said.

On Sunday, Mr. Walesa had called the price hikes "tragic" and said they would only "deepen the crisis."

The sharpest price increases were in the energy sector, with coal, heating and hot water prices rising by roughly 50 per cent, while electricity and gas were up about 25 per cent.

PAP Carries Dabrowski Statement

LD301924 Warsaw PAP in English 1736 GMT 30 Mar 87

["Statement by Polish Episcopate's Secretariat" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 30 -- Our country has been going through a deep socio-economic crisis for many years now. The church is aware of the necessity and importance of measures which should be taken to overcome this crisis. While taking these measures, however, one must bear in mind that the strength of the state, that is also the chances to get out of difficulties, is determined by the nation's support. One will not win this support without gaining confidence for one's moves, and without creating conditions for citizens' commitment to the cause of renewal, favouring the emergence and development of creative civic initiatives.

In the public perception, the only measure employed for years by the authorities to overcome the crisis is raising prices. The application of this measure has produced no visible results. Fresh, significant price rises announced on March 28 arouse understandable concern, and even fear for material existence in many families.

The church, while sharing concerns of society and extending care primarily to the poorest and wronged ones, considers it its duty to call attention to this fact, because spiritual and material conditions of the nation's life come under its moral assessment.

Inspiring readiness for sacrifices, for intensified work, must be justified and have chances to succeed when there is hope that the efforts and sacrifices will not be made in vain.

Hence, the authorities' duty is to present a full, understandable and credible vision of getting out of the crisis and to secure influence on working out this vision and on the process of its implementation for those competent members of society who are not members of any organization. One should refrain, on the other hand, from halting useful public initiatives of an economic character. It is also necessary to create conditions favouring individual and group activity of broad circles of citizens in the field of public and economic life and to reform those of its structures which have not passed the test of practice.

The statement, dated March 30, was signed by Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of Poland's Episcopate.

OPZZ OFFICIAL DENIES PRICE-HIKE, WFTU SESSION TIE

LD302118 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 30 -- General secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions WFTU Ibrahim Zakaria and other top representatives of WFTU held a press conference with Polish and foreign journalists here today, after the conclusion of the 37th session of the WFTU bureau. [passage omitted]

The WFTU general secretary thanked for the excellent conditions of Warsaw debates.

Several questions put at the press conference referred to the situation in the Polish trade union movement. Answering them, deputy chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ Jerzy Uzieblo said that the session of the WFTU Bureau just by chance took place when price rises were instituted in Poland. One thing has nothing to do with the other. Making preparations for the bureau's debates, the Polish trade union movement at the same time waged a struggle to limit the scale and range of price increases, achieving certain results.

Speaking on talks held between Polish union activists and respresentatives of the international labour organization, Uzieblo stressed that the mission had an information character, that it received a warm welcome and brought a rapprochement of views on a number of issues of interest to both sides.

POLICE 'WHIMS' PREVENT MICHNIK'S TRIP TO ITALY

AU271330 Rome ANSA in English 1234 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw March 27 -- Polish opposition leader Adam Michnik today sent a message to the Italian Socialist party that he cannot accept the invitation to participate in the upcoming congress because of the "whims of the political police."

Michnik was invited two weeks ago to participate as a special guest in the congress, which opens in Rimini Tuesday, and asked Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski for permission to attend, but the request was turned down Thursday. Michnik told ANSA that the Foreign Ministry's classification of his request as a private trip "hides the political decision to not allow me to participate in the congrese."

"My trip is not in fact a private one in that I received an official invitation through official channels, that is to say, through the Italian Embassy in Warsaw", he added.

In his message to the Italian Socialist Party Congress, Michnik wrote: "I thank you for the invitation of honor of your congress, at which I cannot participate because, for the Poles, the possibility of traveling abroad depends on the whims of the political police and not their desires".

Michnik, who had been personally invited by Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi, went on to thank the Italian Socialists for their "solidarity and help" in supporting the democratic opposition movement in Poland.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE REVIEWS NATION'S REPORT

LD291403 Warsaw PAP in English 1142 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Geneva, March 29 -- Between March 26-27 the U.N. Human Rights Committee reviewed the Polish Government's second report on the realization of the decisions of the international civil and political rights covenants in the period 1979-86. Committee members reacted with interest to all positive changes taking place in Poland over the last few years and to the reforms now being implemented including the constitutional control over laws, administrative judicial system and new forms of self-government. The discussion ended with the adoption of a report by the Human Rights Committee.

The Polish Government's report was presented by Jan Brol, deputy justice minister, who after the formal presentation of the document answered questions posed by members of the committee. The majority of the questions centered around the constitutional framework of Poland's realization of the international human rights covenants, including the right to live, freedom of speech, freedom to associate, the freedom of movement including travelling abroad, freedom of religious beliefs and conscience, the right to participate in political decision making, and so on.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY CITES SOVIET PRESS ON CHANGES

AU261512 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 22 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[Leon Bojko article: "Reconstruction"]

[Excerpts] One's curiosity about events in the USSR continues to increase apace of its own accord -- without any decrees and campaigns. This is nothing to wonder at because changes in the USSR will make a more or less direct impact on our fate as well. It goes without saying that Moscow, Leningrad, or Kiev are the best places to watch these changes. Since, however, our weekly has no correspondent in these cities, we have to consult the sources at hand -- that is, the Soviet press, which is a surprisingly interesting source.

"Public opinion continues to become militant and more and more effective," Aleksandr Bovin states in the weekly NEW TIMES of 30 January. He is right. I think that the subject of democracy is for us the most interesting subject of all the many subjects that continue to be keenly discussed by the Soviet press. [passage omitted]

It goes without saying that democratic procedures are not being and will not be implemented with speed and ease, and the Soviet press makes no secret of this. However, what is important is that these procedures continue to be propagated as models to be followed. You can find more and more information about elections in the economy, the party, and even in ...the militia. [passage omitted]

The process of restructuring Soviet society is above all a process of restructuring one's awareness and developing one's civil attitude. Of course, this process is not easy, but what is most important for me is precisely the fact that this process is a process and not a one-off measure of transformation by decree, one carried out under the supervision of an "official from Petersburg." This process is taking place without "universal and unanimous enthusiasm of the masses." On the contrary, it is a process that is taking place against resistance -- against powerful resistance. Let me cite Aleksandr Bovin again, who writes about a notorious swindle in Rostov-on-Don, where the local elite organized a solemn and demonstrative funeral of a criminal from its own community. Many people attended the funeral. Bovin writes: "No, they have not lost the hope that they will bury us and that they will not allow us to end once and for all disorder, economic chaos, injustice, corruption, the 'top echelon' immune to control, formalism, and red tape. 'Bureaucratic, Soviet, socialist conservatism of home provinance,' this is how, quoting Sergey Zalygin, we can define our chief adversaries. They want no independence because independence implies responsibility. They are not used to convincing people because they are used to suspecting peole and forbidding them this and that. Things are easier in this way. They have somewhat folded their wings now, but, I repeat, they have not lost hope.... They are waitaing for their hour to return. They have been able to train their successors -- the younger functionaries -- who are more modern' in behavior so to speak, but who stick to the past decades and past experience in their thinking."

Evaluating and judging the events in a neighboring country and playing wise guys in Warsaw in this connection would be unforgiveable arrogance. It is impossible to issue categorical judgments, to assert that "the breakthrough has been accomplished," or to claim that "nothing has really changed" without being there. Nor is this kind of judgment possible on the strength of Soviet press quotations. [passage omitted]

Judgments pronounced by the Soviet press differ and the Soviet press itself has become inconsistent. This is also praiseworthy if only for the reason that one can find something worth reading. I am convinced that it is worth closely watching the processes taking place in the USSR. Views and decisions continue to differ, but I am sure that I could engage in fruitful discussions with many authors, find a common tongue with quite a few of them, and reach common conclusions on fundamental issues, while sticking to differing views on other equally fundamental issues. And this is what we care about.

ANTI-PROFITEERING REPORT ATTACKS TRADE INSPECTORS

AU241232 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 Mar 87 p 4

[Report signed "AHK": "Trade Blossoms Under the Counter"]

[Excerpts] "What is the use of trumpeting annual statistical data all over the place? Statistical data means nothing to me because I know that there is less real work and fewer real results of it that there should be. [paragraph continues]

"Statistical data is no cause for satisfaction because our achievements are not a whit better, but crime, especially in the private sector, continues to increase." This is what a delegate from the Praga Polnoc Commission For Struggling Against Profiteering said yesterday at the Warsaw Voivodship antiprofiteering session. [passage omitted]

The 3-hour statistical report read to the session indicated that the flow of basic goods to shops provides the best clues for trade inspectors that profiteering grows apace wherever this flow is poor. There are no plans to increase in 1988 the supply of fish, processed fish, groats, macaroni, chocolate products, citrus fruit, radio and television sets, household articles, detergents, and toilet paper. The trouble is not them, but that they are sold "under the counter" by shops or by suppliers for profit.

"We must not lay the entire blame at the door of trade inspectors," a delegate said at the session. "We must not blame them for the fact that building or heating materials are smuggled out of plants. The primary blame lies with work organization and the system that makes such transactions possible and even facilitates them."

CEAUSESCU, WIFE LEAVE FOR ANGOLA 28 MARCH

AU281401 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0713 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/3/1987 -- On March 28, in the morning, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu left on an official good-will visit of the People's Republic of Angola, invited by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola.

The head of the RCP and Romanian state is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioan Totu and other officials.

On leaving, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were saluted by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and the government, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, and generals.

Members of the Bucharest embassies of the People's Republic of the Congo and of the Republic of Zaire attended.

A large number of working people in the capital were present and bid the party and state head farewell and wished him full success in this new African tour of peace, friendship and collaboration.

The presidential aircraft took off at 8.45 hours, heading for Luanda.

FOREIGN MINISTER TOTU RECEIVED BY GORBACHEV

AU252008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Tex] Moscow (AGERPRES) 25/3/1987 -- A cordial message of friendship and wishes of health and happiness were conveyed to CC of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev from RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of further successes for the Soviet peoples in building socialism and communism.

Thanking, Mikhail Gorbachev requested that warmest friendly greetings and wishes of health and happiness be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of prosperity and of new successes to the friendly Romanian people in implementing the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by Mikhail Gorbachev of Ioan Totu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs, and of the other ministers who attended the meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

PREMIER MEETS EGYPTIAN ECONOMY MINISTER MUSTAFA

AU261758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/3/1987 -- On March 26 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu was called on by Yusri 'Ali Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples and laid stress on the essential contributions made to the development of these relations by the understandings reached during the summit interviews.

The sides looked into aspects of the economic relations between Romania and Egypt as well as into new ways and concrete means to expand the collaboration in domains of joint interest and the cooperation in production, and to enhance the volume and diversify the mutual exchanges of goods.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, participated in the interview.

Muhammad Osman Sulayman, charge d'affaires ad interim of Egypt to Bucharest, was present.

The same day Ilie Vaduva and Yusri 'Ali Mustafa signed a long-term accord on the balanced exchanges between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The protocol on the Romanian-Egyptian commercial exchanges in 1987 was also signed.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS HUNGARY'S LIBERATION DAY

AU261657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/2/1987 -- On March 26, the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic, that country's embassy in Bucharest hosted a press conference.

Pal Szuts, the Bucharest ambassador of the Hungarian P.R. talked about the significance of the event — the 42nd celebration of Hungary's liberation -- and the successes achieved by the Hungarian people in the socialist construction, and the Romanian-Hungarian collaboration.

Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries, and of central institutions, Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents as well as members of the diplomatic corps participated.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT COMMISSION SESSION -- The proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Cypriot Intergovernmental COmmission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest on 18 March. In the spirit of understandings concluded at the summit level, the two sides examined the development of Romanian-Cypriot relations, as well as opportunities offered by the economies of the two countries to continue to expand industrial and scientific-technical cooperation in areas of common interest and to intensify and diversify bilateral trade. At the end of the proceedings the chairmen of the two sides of the commission signed the session's protocol. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Mar 87 p 5 AU]

FEC THREATENS 'SHARPER MEASURES' ON INFLATION

AU311033 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[M. Zec report: "Even Sharper Measures"]

[Excerpts] Unless the measures that have been taken slow down inflation, the FEC is prepared to take new measures, perhaps even sharper than the present ones, very quickly, at the latest in 15 days or a month.

As Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, said at a session of the Committee for Market and Prices of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, "inflation must be bridled with the help of all available measures, which include economic incentives, coercion, and administrative measures. [passage omitted]

Explaining the FEC motives in rolling back prices, Donev explained that the majority of those in the economy behaved rationally, but the confusion on the market was caused by about 1,000 organizations which increased prices by between 100 and 1,000 percent.

The roll-back of prices should reduce inflation by 3 percent, but at the same time higher prices of crude oil, oil products, and gas, will increase retail prices by 2.24 percent. To a considerable extent, this occasioned the question by many delegates as to why the FEC chose the limit of 20.3 percent as the roll-back yardstick, and not for instance 9.1 percent which was the increase of the prices under control in the past 2 months. [passage omitted]

Donev and Milan Sojic, director of the Federal Price Institute, pointed out that the incentive measures under preparation by the FEC include a correction of price disparities, incentives for greater production, and protection prices. The coercive measures will be a stop on credits for all stocks in excess of a 2-month requirement, as well as a withdrawal of credits to collectives that refuse to roll back their prices. The imports of consumer goods, as well as of raw materials and production materials, will be larger and more varied, and if all this fails to slow prices, another roll-back, stricter selective controls, as well as criminal sanctions, will be resorted to.

The 20.3-percent level was chosen because freely formed prices increased by that percentage. [passage omitted]

LCY PRESIDIUM MEMBER HEARS WORKERS' VIEWS

LD302115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- If, as a society, we opted for intervention laws even at the risk of provoking strikes, we must find enough strength to tackle, with the same degree of determination, other difficulties and injustices that hurt more than this price "freeze". These words by Radivoje Perovanovic, worker in the Zmaj work organization of Semun, echoed the views of the Zmaj work force who today had a meeting with Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The meeting was prompted by a letter that arrived in the LCY Central Committee from Zmaj (after the public had been informed about it) in which the collective workers called for more unity in the LC in opposing insularity within republican and municipal boundaries. At today's meeting, most attention was, however, focused on personal incomes, intervention laws and the financial situation in work organizations. [passage omitted]

Having listened to all the opinions expressed by the Zmaj employees, Ivan Brigic stressed that it was not a bad thing for the LCY Central Committee to be given an opportunity to hear as many ideas as possible from the basic organizations of associated labor. He, however, objected to the fact that the letter had been published before the Central Committee was given a chance to discuss the letter and reply.

According to Brigic, the proposals and views put forward by the Zmaj workers are in line with the LC's and the Central Committee's policy. Noting that differing interests are being pursued by individual regions and economic sectors, Brigic said that in some parts of the country some of the regulations are not being implemented in the same way. An analysis is being prepared for the next session of the LCY Central Committee of the ways in which individual republics and provinces are implementing the declared policy. Specific measures will be taken accordingly.

Brigic agreed with the call to take strains off the economy and stressed that any pressure coming from direct production is welcome. However, this problem is hard to resolve as demonstrated by the fact that no republic or province has succeeded in thoroughly implementing the program of rationalizing the higher education network of reducing the expenditures of the self-managing communities of interests.

POLL SHOWS DISSATISFACTION AT LIVING STANDARD

LD301258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 30 Mar 87

[By Jovan Petrovic]

[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG) -- An open and wide public debate has been launched in Yugoslavia on the causes of unjustified accumulation of wealth by individuals and ways to prevent this.

Although the subject is not entirely new, it has been made topical by the economic crisis in the country over the past years due to which many people are jobless or have such low earnings that they live on the brink of poverty.

A representative poll shows that as many as 64 percent of the polled are dissatisfied with the gap between those living in wealth and others on the border of a survival minimum. A similar poll conducted 16 years ago showed that there were only 38 percent of those who felt the same way at the time.

The polled feel that the gap is wider between the increasing number of wealthy people and those who can barely make ends meet. The polled assessed that there are individuals who get enormous earnings in an illegal way, and that the majority are most frequently undiscovered and unpunished.

The high earnings not fully resulting from actual work is also a reason for the differentation, the polled believe. The polled Yugoslavs placed on third place the privileges enjoyed by state, economy and party officials.

The Yugoslav system of distribution sets no ceiling on earnings based on actual work results.

Average monthly earnings of employed Yugoslavs in December last year stood at 125,505 dinars (548.35 dinars to the dollar). Bank and other financial organizations employees had the highest incomes.

The biggest differences in the standard of living are between the employed and the jobless. There are currently one million Yugoslavs waiting for a job, and many -- due largely to a strong migration from the village to the city -- still have no apartment.

It has been determined, however, that the tax policy was not effective and that it enabled thos with significant material goods to enjoy them without adequate fiancial obligations to the society.

Economy, state and party officials enjoy certain privileges (use of official car, privileged conditions for holidays, various bonuses, etc.) which are considered to be unjustified and which, as considered, should be reduced or abolished. The impression is, however, that the privileges are deep-rooted and that a long time will be needed to reduce them to an acceptable level.

Efforts to prevent unjustified accumulation of wealth by individuals in Yugoslavia is not to be understood as a temporary political campaign launched under pressure of the economic crisis. It is a permanent social aspiration not to allow people to live in material wealth which they accumulated without actual work, and through illegal means.

The Yugoslav society does not want to establish wage-levelling or equality in poverty. Such a model of social distribution and relationship towards earnings was never accepted in Yugoslavia.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE SUPPORTS CONSTITUTION CHANGE

LD242310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Everything that jeopardizes fundamental values and attainments of development in Yugoslavia so far should be done away with, it was emphasized here today at a session of the Federal Conference of Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance. The Presidency of Yugoslavia's proposal for amendments to the 1974 Constitution now in force was supported at the session.

In the discussion, it was pointed out that it is necessary to have science take over its part of responsibility while making constitutional amendments. "Nobody needs to give a secondary or consulting role" to science in this process, Nenad Bucin, president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, Yugoslavia's largest mass socio-political organisation, said.

At a session of the committee for socio-political relations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia constitutional amendments were also discussed. The committee supported the Presidency of Yugoslavia's initiative.

The committee delegates discussed in particular the question of introducing direct elections. Then relations within the Yugoslav Federation and the idea of forming a chamber of the associated labor in the Assembly of Yugoslavia in addition to its tow chambers now: the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and the Federal Chamber.

Sime Pogorilic, delegate to the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia, recalled of his republic's orientation for direct elections, emphasizing that they would "make possible a direct impact from the broad political base and strengthen the responsibility of the elected."

Zarija Martinovic, a delegate of the Republic of Serbia, agreed with this, also insisting on the need for the Presidency of Yugoslavia to be elected by the Assembly of Yugoslavia and not by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces as provided by the Constitution in force. The position and roles of the presidencies of republics and provinces which are, in his opinion, "political partners of the Presidency of Yugoslavia" should be analysed, he also proposed.

Lastly, the same delegate came out in favour of giving wider authorities to the federal government and, also, of introducing a chamber of associated labour in the Assembly of Yugoslavia. It is unclear to him "how a chamber of workers in the Assembly of Yugoslavia can become a threat to our federalism," he stated precisely.

Meets With Serbian LCY

LD240002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2228 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG) -- Certain committees act in the Writers' Union of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, which not only violate the organization's statutory principles but also impose socially unacceptable stands and platforms, it was assessed today at a joint session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee section and the Republican Socialist Alliance organization devoted to ideological developments in culture.

As of four years ago, the Writers' Union of Serbia has been exposed to attempts on the part of its membership towards to turn the organization into a narrow ideological tribune, opposing the League of Communists. As set out, the so-called Committee for the Protection of Artistic Freedoms, which acts from a pseudo-freedom-loving, but in essence anti-selfmanagement platform, with aspirations to become the supreme judge of Yugoslav social practice, is in the forefront.

Emphasizing that the committee for the protection of artistic freedoms is a form of appearance of a militant group attempting to spread the conviction among the writers of Serbia and in society that the liberary and artistic creative work is endangered by the ideology and policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, it was noted at the session that space for such expressions should be narrowed.

If the League of Communists has given up the right to arbitrate in the domain of science and arts, as said at the session, it did not give up the right to fight for its ideas and affirmation of socialist values and self-managment without this being taken as narrowing the freedom of creative work in science and arts.

It was maintained that errors were made in the editorial policy of the Belgrade-based "KNJIZEVNE NOVINE" literary review, which was first published 30 years ago. It was assessed at the session that the gravest error pertained to the uncritical carrying of the so-called memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, which in an unscientific and historically inaccurate manner speaks of the Serbian nation as being neglected in the Yugoslav society, and which contests the basic values of the national liberation struggle and of most distinguished Yugoslav leaders.

Another Yugoslav literary magazine "KNJIZEVNA REC", first published 16 years ago, was said to have given speace to those usually described as dissidents, those who renounced Marxism and became ardent critics of socialism and Marxism.

The League of Communists urges, as concluded, an argumented clash of opinions and public dialogue, but when certain groups deny dialogue, where a political struggle is involved, and an attempt at legalizing an opposition platform, then the political opponent cannot be countered only by political means.

CROAT INTERIOR SECRETARY DISCUSSES CRIME

LD202334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2048 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Zagreb, March 20 (TANJUG) -- All forms of hostile activity decreased in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia in 1986 and the number of political criminal offences dropped by 24.6 percent, Republican Internal Affairs Secretary Vilin Mulc said here today.

Addressing the Croatian Assembly Mulc warned, however, that this did not apply to the activity of anti-Yugoslav emigres who resort to subversive actions and terrorism. Emigre organizations are trying to cover up their activities by engaging in an allegedly political struggle against the Yugoslav system, said Mulc.

He also warned about attempts by Ustasha and Albanian emigre groups to join forces in their hostile activities against socialist Yugoslavia. Similar tendencies exist where the activities of Chetnik emigres are concerned.

Speaking about the activities of the internal enemy, Mulc said that some Croatian nationalist were not abandoning their contacts with certain reactionary emigre circles abroad.

Nationalist tendencies among the young are not so pronounced as before, he said.

As for the activity of religious communities in Croatia, Mulc said that they were mostly correct. There are individuals in the Roman Catholic and the Serbian Orthodox churches, however, who are attempting to spread clericalist-nationalist feeling among young people, he said.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY VIEWS ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU301806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] The delegates of all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly discussed hostile activities from the position of Albanian nationalism and separatism. It was pointed out that Albanian nationalists are not keeping quiet and that they have continued with their activities, particularly as far as creating ethnically pure settlements and as far as more and more open purchase of land and houses from the Macedonians is concerned.

YOUTH RELAY RACE ATTENDANCE, PROTESTS REPORTED

AU251909 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 23 March on page 1 carries a 600-word unattributed report on the ceremonial start of the Youth Relay Race in Bohinjska Bistrica on 21 March, and on page 3 a 400-word report by J.S. from Ljubljana on "Unsuccessful Provocation" in connection with the Youth Relay Race.

The front-page report lists the officials attending the ceremony as follows: "The ceremony was attended by Stefan Korosec, Milan Kucan, Miran Potrc, Marjan Rozic, Joze Smole, Lojze Briski; lieutenant general Svetozar Visnjic, commander of the Ljubljana Army Region; Lieutenant General Edo Pavlic, commander of the Republic Staff of Territorial Defense."

The page 3 report, datelined Ljubljana, 2 March, says: "At the invitation of the Presidium of the University Committee of the Socialist Youth Federation of Ljubljana, addressed to 'workers and peasant youth, students, and honest intelligentsia,' asking them to gather in front of Preseren monument in the center of Ljubljana yesterday morning at 0900, and celebrate the first day of spring (in fact, protest against the start of the Youth Relay Race) only some 100 students turned up (out of about 6,000 students in Ljubljana), and there were some 50 older people displaying their curiosity on the way to or from the central vegetable market which is nearby."

"A youth who did not introduce himself" made a speech and read from a manifesto, and "emotionally spoke about 'the cold wind blowing from the south,' saying that nevertheless 'we feel ourselves to be Slovenes' and that Slovenes, if they lost their language which allegedly is endangered, would lose everything, and so forth."

Badges with the inscription "Relay Race: No, Thank You!" were distributed, the report says. "These badges were also distributed at the central ceremony in Bohinjska Bistrica. According to incomplete information, they succeeded in distributing over 300 badges to those who wanted to take them, while about a half of the badges were confiscated by public security organs."

BORBA COMMENTS ON NAZI POSTER ACCEPTANCE

AU272034 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Mar 87 p 6

[Bora Kuzmanovic commentary: "The Superman From a Ritual Game"]

[Excerpts] The more the feelings raised by the scandal about the Youth Day poster are gradually calming down, the more conditions are created for asking the reasonable question of why such a poster was accepted at the Committee for Marking Youth Day and what the meaning that is. Does it mean that the poster itself and its symbolic and aesthetic aspects are indisputable, and that the dispute is only based on the fact that the poster's origin is a Nazism-inspired picture by Richard Klein? [passage omitted]

The author of this article has heard from many people that the poster is simply ugly. But this is not the point -- everyone has the right to his own aesthetic judgements. One can hardly explain all this as an aesthetic failure. The problem also does not lie in a principled rejection of the glorification of physical strength and the allegory of heroism, although one can express those ideas both in an aesthetically successful and yet completely wrong way. Each nation in some period of its history, and not only modern totalitarian regimes, had a need for such value symbols. The essence is contained in the following question: To what extent is such symbolism appropriate here and today, what purpose does it serve in our country today, and what makes it possible? Can this kind of poster symbolize the desires and problems of the young people of today?

People whom I have interviewed ad hoc (including several university professors) have said that they did not like the poster, but that they did not see anything unusual which made it considerably different from symbols that have been seen in our country so many times on similar occasions. Their first association was the stage setting for the Youth Day celebration in 1983. If the concept of the performance with the huge statue of the late president in the clouds (justifiably criticized then by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen) was accepted at the time, then why is this symbol more unusual? If one had seriously thought about the scenario for the performance according to which a "blue train" carrying an actor representing Tito would enter the stadium at the crucial moment, then the considerably primitive poster with a superman more middle-aged than young is not impossible, except of course after what was subsequently found out was found out. [passage omitted]

The very topic and symbols of the poster have obviously been accepted because after all they fit into, or at least do not considerably disagree with, the still not overcome socialist-realist style of marking such or some other singificant days in our country. [passage omitted]

Do not the accepted symbols and the above-mentioned types of scenarios lead one to the conclusion that in our social life we do not manage to free ourselves from the need for self-deception, embellishment, exaggeration, pathetic feelings, and pompousness -- for symbols meant to inspire awe in the people with a view to helping pass something that otherwise would not pass? [passage omitted]

Have we not responded to actual problems and nasty occurences by embellishing various normative documents rather than by changing reality itself (the nastier our reality, the nicer the documents appear to be)?

Could it be incidental that while the country is in a great economic, political, and moral crisis, while over a million young people are unemployed with the number being likely to grow constantly, while particularism is strengthening at all levels, and so on and so forth, one persistently supports the outdated stage settings characterized by socialist realism and cultism and the spiritually empty optimistic symbols of socialist supermen as marking this period and the sensibility of these young generations? Is it not high time to seriously develop among young people the spirit of facing truth, the spirit of criticism, of independent and free thought, and of overcoming all forms and symbols of an authoritarian climate? [passage omitted]

TANJUG REPORTS MIKULIC BONN DINNER TOAST

LD262031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We attach a great deal of importance to this visit and to the talks, because they show the continuity of very successful cooperation, which our two countries have been developing jointly, even more so for the fact that we both noted the importance of giving a fresh stimulus to our relation at this moment."

This was stated by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, in his toast at the dinner which Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG, hosted this evening in his honor.

Having thanked his host for his warm words and welcome, the president of the FEC continued:

"Our task has been made easier because we are not starting from scratch, but are continuing what has already been done and what is in progress.

Efforts of numerous individuals have been built into the present scope of our relations, not only of officials, but also of millions of citizens of our countries, who continually -- in various forms, at work or as tourists -- communicate with one another, cross our borders every day and in this way contribute to our better understanding, as well as to efforts to become aquainted and develop friendly relations. Your personal efforts are also built into our cooperation.

On the same positive lines I would like to point out numerous fruitful contacts established in recent years between our cultural, scientific, and university institutions, among sportsmen and economists of our two countries, as well as numerous contacts at the level of our federal units, municipalities and cities, which enable us to establish an identical or similar language regarding many issues of joint interest, despite differences in internal systems and international position. I think that it is important to have talks, while respecting each other, even when our views differ.

Our present relations are very good and comprehensive, but they could be better and more balanced, as we discussed today. It is our joint task to work on this. We think that it is fortunate that we have been talking about these issues at the time when you, Mr Federal Chancellor, are starting your new mandate, and this is an opportunity for me to congratulate you once again on the election for this responsible function. I have also taken up the post as the head of the Yugoslav Government recently, so I am fully aware of my responsibility.

The SFRY, as you already know, occupies a specific place in Europe, in the Mediterranean and in world relations. Yugolavia acquired its identity as an independent, nonbloc, nonaligned and socialist country through its own struggle and efforts under the leadership of President Tito. Our political identity, in which we see the main guarantee for our independence, is built on the present relations in Europe, of which we form a part. This is yet another reason why we have a vital and long-term interest in the process of detente, which have been initiated by the CSCE (including all the three "baskets" of agreement), which should free us all from fear and war in the future.

It is in the highly developed Europe of the future, which has been carrying out a fresh breakthrough in science and technological development, that we see our own prospects.

However, we are living in an interdependent world, in which the old continent cannot be turned into an island of security, cooperation and new prospects if the other part of the world, where the majority of the population lives, remains a place of conflicts, bloc competition, poverty, and hampered possibilities of development. The southern hemisphere is faced with enormous problems, and they do not belong to it alone, but to everyone. They are theirs, ours and yours, they are global.

These are the problems of underdevelopment, debts remnants of colonialism, the inequitable international economic order, social problems, drought, famine and illness, hotbeds of world crises in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, in South Africa, Central America, Afghanistan. Therefore, I am speaking about the source and cause of our constant anxiety.

Since these are global problems, rather than just local, they must be dealt with in a global manner, jointly. From the very beginning this has been the idea of the Nonaligned Movement, among whose founders and active members is Yugoslavia. We believe, and this was once again confirmed at the Conference of the Heads of Governments and States of Nonaligned Countries in Harare, that these problems must be gradually overcome through dialogue and the joint finding of solutions by all those interested, large and small, developed and underdeveloped, those from the north, south, east and west. In brief, this is the essence of the policy of nonaligned countries which we Yugoslavs represent in Europe. On these bases we are interested in the widest possible dialogue and cooperation with you, as well as with other European countries.

As is well known, your country is of our most significant economic partners in Europe and in the world. It holds one of the first places in our foreign trade, according to the number of contracts on industrial cooperation, tourist exchange and number of migrant workers. At the same time your country is our biggest partner in the area of financial relations, and to a great measure also in the transfer of technology.

The FRG holds one of the leading places in the EEC, with which the SFRY, as a European, nonaligned, Mediterranean country, and a developing country has a "sui generis" agreement, which is the basis of very successful and developed trade and financial relations. These relations however, have recently reached obvious stagnation and I believe that it is in the interest of Yugoslavia as much as of the twelve, therefore of the FRG as well, to provide, through joint efforts and good will, a new stimulus for cooperation, which we assess as lastingly useful.

In recent years we in Yugoslavia have been facing big economic problems and difficulties. They are primarily the consequence of our own dynamic, sometimes insufficiently harmonized and rationalized development, but, to a good measure these difficulties are the result of unfavorable economic conditions. In this order we also see ways out. We are making big efforts, we are prepared for self-sacrifice, we are achieving certain results, but we also expect greater understanding from our economic partners in the world.

I wish to express the conviction that today we made yet another step on the path of our apsirations to build comprehensive and most fruitful relations between our countries which can and should also be in the service of wider interests of European stability and understanding.

DRUZIC HEADS STUDY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LD301919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1749 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation headed by LCY Central Committee member Ivo Druzic left Belgrade for Moscow today. The visit by the LCY delegation comes as part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU.

ASSEMBLY QUESTIONED ON BULGARIAN, OTHER MATTERS

LD302211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- Intensive preparations are under way to draw up a platform for negotiations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on unsolved property and legal questions, in particular those on double-ownership property and inheritance rights. The preparations include discussions of the application of a bilateral agreement on mutual legal assistance, as well as an analysis of the situation of property rights and obligations of our citizens in Bulgaria and those of Bulgarian citizens in Yugoslavia.

This was stated in the response prepared by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Federal Secretariat for Finance for today's session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The response was sought by delegate Peter Tasev and the question was whether the application of the contract on mutual legal assistance between the two countries in the section on property and legal relations has been analyzed and what is known about the reciprocity and the possibilities for one-sided solutions to some unsolved questions. The intention is that during negotiations mutually acceptable solutions are found, it is pointed out in the response, but this does not exclude the possibility of a one-sided solution for certain questions. Several departments of the federation and appropriate organs of Serbia and Macedonia are taking part in the preparations.

At today's session Tihomic Zivkovic asked whether the information published in KOMUNIST is true. According to this report, out of the total foreign debts, associated labor is responsible for only 33.9 percent, while the rest was incurred by banks and social organizations. In the text it is also stated that as much as 70 percent of credits were used for purposes "from which not even 1 percent can be expected to be reproductive." Zivkovic also asked for an answer to the question who, and for what purposes, had used large foreign exchange funds, which are being repaid by producers, and who is directly responsible for the fact that 70 percent of the foreign debt assets are "lost." If the information in KOMUNIST is not correct, it should be denied in order not to disturb the already upset public, Zivkovic said. [passage omitted]

Janez Lukac asked about the reasons why our country refuses to establish interstate, diplomatic, and primarily economic relations with Israel and South Korea. Zarija Martinovic asked several questions in connection with our claims from foreign debtors. Among other things he was interested to know how much Yugoslavia claims from its debtors, who they are, and what the terms of repayment are, as well as who controls and supervises the balance of payments with foreign countries. It was agreed that for these and some other questions raised, the Federal Executive Council is to send answers to the next session of the Federal Chamber.

LIBYA'S POSITION ON NONALIGNMENT DEEMED 'DANGEROUS'

AU261904 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 87 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic article: "Whom Does Al-Qadhdhafi Fear, and Who Fears Him"

[Text] Judging from the statement made by its revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is ready to break with nonalignment, to leave the movement in which, at different times, it was very actively, constructively, and ambitiously engaged, and to set a precedent that nobody has set in the last 25 years -- that is, to throw itself into the arms of a superpower and its "military defense alliance."

Col al-Qadhdhafi has already expressed his dissatisfaction with the Nonaligned Movement and at the Harare Summit in September last year he stated his own vision of a specific road and a turnaround which he should make. However, the nonaligned countries first effectively neutralized and then rejected his unexpected attack in a dignified manner while at the same time condemning American aggression and supporting Libya in both its confrontation with the United States and its rights to sovereignty over waters of the Gulf of Sidra.

On his return to Tripoli the Libyan leader paid tribute to the nonaligned countries and expressed his gratitude for their support (which did not remain in the form of conclusions and papers, but was exhibited in a series of notable actions, particularly within the United Nations) and all this lasted until the night before last, when Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi not only unexpectedly continued but virtually deepened his dangerous theses of last September on the "uselessness of the Nonaligned Movement."

Al-Qadhdhafi's message is clear; only those who continue to bury their heads in the sand do not understand what it means when he vociferously announces -- in an interview for American television -- that Libya will join the Warsaw Pact and make its Mediterranean bases available to Soviet long-range and nuclear batteries if the United States decides to make another military attack on his country.

People say that in war -- as well as in psychological war -- everything is allowed, and perhaps it would be most appropriate first to observe and then to assess this message from Tripoli in this light. However, bearing in mind that Libya's public flirting with the Warsaw Pact was already noted last summer and that after that things in Harare happened the way they did, one must raise the question: To whom was Al-Qadhdhafi's latest warning really directed? What is this warning trying to achieve and what kind of reaction can one expect?

The United States: In spring 1986 one could see that Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi were partners with which the American Administration was ready to use the policy of the "iron fist," and that plans for a repeat of the April bombing -- as was established recently -- have continued to exist among some hotheads in Washington. This eclipse is presumably over: Ronald Reagan and his Republicans have been surrounded by too many problems for them now to take -- before the start of the presidential preelection campaign, and with the burden of "Irangate" over them -- the risk of entering some kind of new armed attack on Libya, to enter upon an action which, in contrast with last spring -- as is also fairly certain -- none of the NATO allies would support for whatever special and strong reasons they may have.

The USSR: Having been announced for the second time, the idea about widening the "Warsaw Circle" all the way to the heart of the Mediterranean will probably receive an adequate answer. When Libyan Prime Minister Major Jallud visited Moscow in May last year it was said in a joint statement -- as far as this is concerned -- that the Soviet Union approves the strengthening of Libya's air defense capability, firmly supports its just struggle, and "expresses readiness to cooperate with the Jamahiriyah on an international level for peace and in the security of the people, in accordance with agreed principles." A possible installation of Soviet missile bases on the Libyan coast would disturb both the global and regional balance of power which, objectively speaking, is not in anybody's interest, nor does it fit in with Moscow's current peace initiative.

The Nonaligned: Al-Qadhdhafi's missile could in fact hit only this target. The movement has not suffered such a blow so far (Burma left in 1979, but has continued to practice the policy of nonalignment) and a big question is what kind of consequences could this Libyan backward step cause. The step which -- as one can see -- Col Al-Qadhdhafi has not given up in his maneuvers between the fires to which he is exposed.

Therefore, in the name of everything that the movement has done so far and is ready to continue to do, and in the name of its basic principles which cannot be abandoned, the Nonaligned Movement must receive answers to the dilemmas that have been renewed in Tripoli. The sooner, the better.

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH ITALY RATIFIED

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[Text] Belgrade, March 30 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav-Italian agreement establishing a fisheries zone for Yugoslav and Italian fishermen in the two countries' territorial waters in the Gulf of Trieste, came into effect today after ratification by the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Three days ago, the agreement was ratified by the Chamber of Republics and provinces of the bicameral Yugoslav Assembly. The ratification procedure in Italian Parliament was completed last February.

Under the agreement, forty fishing-boats of 80 to 400-HP from each country can fish simultaneously in the common Gulf of Trieste fishing zone. Annual permits, to be issued by competent authorities of the two countries, will be required for fishing in the zone.

The agreement also enables an expansion of Yugoslav-Italian cooperation in the field of fishing, by providing for trade in fish and products as well as in fishing material and equipment. To enhance this cooperation, the two countries will set up an inter-governmental commission to meet once a year or when necessary, to review, limit or suspend fishing in the interests of preserving biological resources.

The Adriatic waters of Italy have been practically depleted by over-fishing. By ratifying the agreement, the Yugoslav side pointed out the need for preserving the ecological balance and protecting the Gulf of Trieste waters.

The Yugoslav-Italian agreement, besides improving economic cooperation between the two countries, should contribute to a reduction in the number of incidents which occur due to frequent poaching by Italian fishermen in Yugoslav territorial waters.

BRIEFS

COCAINE ON INTERNATIONAL TRAIN -- Kopar, March 29 (TANJUG) -- Italian customs officers at the border station Opicina have discovered one kilogram of top-class cocaine, worth over one billion lire, in secret compartments of a trunk belonging to Maria Flores de Borda, 24, of Bolivia, travelling on the Belgrade-Venice international train. As reported by the Trieste police, Maria Flores flew from Bolivia to Belgrade via Moscow, in Belgrade boarded the international train for Venice and on Thursday morning arrived in Opicina where she was apprehended. This is the third case of Italian customs officers discovering cocaine from South America at the Italian-Yugoslav border. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1429 GMT 29 Mar 87 LD]